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THE SENTINEL.

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JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

E. D. JERMAIN.....E. H. BRIGHTMAN

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1860.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble out of it, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest, will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL,—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

This is no boast, but EVERY WORD TRUE.

☞For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.☜

News Digest.

We have foreign news of the 13th inst—It is rumored that GARIBALDI has determined to besiege Messina. The King of Naples has granted his people the constitution of 1812. France is forming a National Rifle Association, similar to that of England.—Breadstuffs are reported quiet but steady.

A suit has been commenced against the New York Central R. R for the recovery of tolls remitted by a law of 1850, amounting to $5,000,000.

Serious fires have raged in the pine forests of New Jersey for ten days past, destroying an immense amount of timber.

Mr. GALES, one of the publishers of the *National Intelligencer*, died at Washington Sunday evening.

A number of interesting items of news will be found in our telegraph columns.

SHALL THE ELECTION GO TO CHOOSE.—Judge LABRABEE, the Democratic M. C. from the Third District of this State, addressed a meeting at Ozaukee, on Wednesday last, and is thus reported by the Ozaukee *Advertiser and Democrat*:

He reviewed the positions of the four candidates now in the field, and gave his opinions upon what seemed to him might be the result, if no material change took place between now and the election. As matters now stood, it was his opinion that the election would go to the House of Representatives, and that the three candidates to be returned to that body for a choice, would be Lincoln, Douglas and Bell.

The last hope of the Sham Democracy is to *prevent* an election of President by the People and throw it into the House, where "bargains and corruption" can have full sway. The surest way to defeat *that* game is to vote for LINCOLN. Let the PEOPLE bear this fact in mind.

JUSTICE TO CARL SCHURZ.—The Louisville *Journal* takes the *Democrat* of that city to task for speaking disparagingly of CARL SCHURZ, and adds: "Although a Black Republican and a radical, Mr. SCHURZ is one of the most profound and most philosophical and powerful thinkers of the age, and he always gives utterance to views in language remarkable for its clearness, its of assical accuracy, and its eloquence."

"VOTE AS YOU PLEASE."—The President's gracious declaration that "every Democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper," while at the same time he chops off the heads of DOUGLAS men, reminds the Boston *Journal* of the French military officer's speech to his company previous to an election—"You are at perfect liberty to vote as you please; any one who doesn't vote as I do will be shot."

WANTS TO SPREAD SLAVERY.—Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, who is one of the great Democratic leaders in these times, makes the following beautiful declaration:

"I want Cuba, I want Tamaulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States—and I want them all for the same reason, for the planting and spreading of Slavery. * * * I would spread the blessings of Slavery, like the religion of our Divine Master, to the utmost ends of the earth."

A YEAR OF PLENTY.—From all parts of the country we hear the most satisfactory accounts of the harvest. The extent of ground under cultivation is greater than in any previous year, and the husbandman's labor is promised a rich reward. The great cereal crops, wheat, rye, oats and corn, are generally in a flourishing condition; and even orchard fruits are more abundant than they have been for many past seasons.

THE MORRISSEY CHALLENGE BOGUS.—JOHN MORRISSEY telegraphs from Saratoga Springs to DAN CUNNINGHAM that the challenge to HENNAN was a bogus one. His friends state that MORRISSEY has no intention of fighting HENNAN now, or at any other time. He is quite unwell from an affection of the throat, which troubled him before his departure for Europe, and for which he is constantly blistered in a most painful manner. He has not been in anything like perfect health for over a year past.

COL. FORNEY, of the Philadelphia *Press*, in the issue of that paper of the 17th inst., virtually concedes that the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a foregone conclusion.

Our Special Washington Despatches.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

POLITICAL SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Politics are beginning to assume significance, and if I can venture to draw inferences at this early day, I would say that the contest would in the end be narrowed down to a choice between Lincoln and Breckinridge. All the indications are that Douglas is counted out of the fight, and is not expected to carry a solitary State. The August elections will determine the position of Bell; and for this reason great importance is attached to the election in North Carolina, a week from next Thursday. The candidates are Ellis, (Dem.) the present incumbent and a supporter of Breckinridge; and Pool, an old American, who is now for Bell. If Pool should be elected, it will give a stimulus to the Bell party in all the Southern States. If he should be defeated, Breckinridge stock will rise, and Bell will be considered as overboard. In that section Douglas is not spoken of, or if at all, simply as a tender to Bell and Everett, just as in New York the Bell men are working their best for Douglas.

THE BRECKINRIDGE MEETING IN NEW YORK

The great event of the times, as showing the feebleness of the Little Giant, and proving that he is engaged in a contest where he is overmatched, is the Breckinridge meeting in New York, night before last. It is admitted on all sides to be the great demonstration of the campaign, and is regarded as the prelude to the overthrow of Richmond, Cagger & Co., who have so long controlled the New York Democracy, and sold their votes to the highest bidder. How it must have galled these interesting worthies and their confreres to see the Douglas meeting at Tammany outnumbered two to one, and then the appearance of John Van Buren and Levi S. Chatfield on the stand—their worthy Barnburner associates of 1848!

That must have afflicted their righteous souls, but the worst was to come. Daniel S. Dickinson, the man they coolly swindled at Syracuse and at Charleston, and, as they hoped, buried at Baltimore, was there, like Banquo's ghost, to remind them of their treachery. The reign of the Regency is over, and it is said John Cochrane and Fernando Wood would give something handsome to be in uncommitted positions.

They fear that they have put their feet in it but don't know how to back out. In a few words, the Breckinridge demonstration was a success. It showed that he would far outstrip "the Douglas" in the city of New York. Take away the ponderous majority he expected in that city, and what hope can the Rump candidate have of carrying the State? There has been a visible decline of Douglas stock here to-day and very long faces among the "Simon Pures."—*Cin. Gaz.*

GREAT REPUBLICAN RALLY.

25,000 People in Council—Wacoupin, Greene and Jersey Counties in Mass meeting.

Correspondence of the Press & Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 20 '60.

I have just returned from attending one of the most remarkable political gatherings ever held in this section of the State—remarkable for its numbers and for the irrepressible enthusiasm of the people. The meeting was held at Rock Ridge, about twenty miles nearly due west from this place, near the corner of Macoupin, Greene and Jersey counties. It was held in the open woods, eight miles from the nearest village, twenty miles from the nearest railroad station, and, in fact, entirely beyond the reach of any of the usual accessories for getting together a large crowd.

Nevertheless the crowd came—came with banners and with music—came in such numbers as have never before been witnessed at a political gathering in this region. Good judges estimate the number present at from 20,000 to 25,000. By actual count, there were over 5,000 vehicles on the ground, while many people came on horseback and on foot. People came from a distance of forty miles, starting the day before, and staying over night by the way.

The Wide Awakes were out in full force from Carrolton, Jerseyville, Fidelity and Carlinville, each company having a fine band of music. But I have not time to-night to go into detail.

Speeches were made during the day by Mr. Case, our candidate for Congress, Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Hon. N. B. Judd and H. Kreismann, Esq., of your city, and by Hon. John M. Palmer, of this place. The enthusiasm of the crowd corresponded well with its vast magnitude. Cheer upon cheer greeted the good points of the various speakers, and every reference to our gallant standard-bearer produced an outburst of enthusiasm, indicative of his strong hold upon the masses.

The good effect of the demonstration cannot well be over estimated. You may confidently count upon a good report from this section in November next. Our people are aroused as they never have been before.

WIDE-AWAKE.

Big Indian Scare.

From the St. Cloud Democrat.

On Wednesday evening about four o'clock the Census Marshal came riding into town in hot haste, with the report that he had encountered a courier sent from Forest City to notify the people that the entire force of Sioux warriors had risen, at a payment, over on the Minnesota River—had murdered the agents and interpreters, and were crossing the country, murdering, burning and pillaging. This courier had seen them, and estimated their numbers at thousands, had seen them burn two houses and murder the inhabitants. As his horse was about dropping, the Marshal left him there and galloped in with the news.

Soon the town began to fill with women and children from Maine Prairie, Grand Lake, Rockville and all down the Sauk Valley. They came on foot and by every kind of conveyance, and the cattle from Maine Prairie were mostly driven into St. Cloud to cut off the supplies of the advancing savages. The women and children of Forest City, Kingston, and Fair Haven it was said had all fled to Clear Water, as a nearer point than this.

The St. Cloud Guards turned out and almost every man in town volunteered to go and meet the Indians, but this was felt to be imprudent as some of the ladies were greatly alarmed; and there was a possibility that if the report was true, a party might surprise the town. So, one hundred men were hastened to the relief of the men on Maine Prairie, who were determined to stand by their property. Other men were organized, and kept up a patrol on all that side of the town west of the river. It was arranged that if there was any cause of alarm in the night a sentry should haste to the saw mill of Fowler & Owen, where a man was stationed to keep up steam and was to blow the whistle for all the women and children to go to the Stearns House. Fowler staid at his ferry close by, and pledged us that he'd run the boat until he took over everybody who wanted to go.—It was a night of anxiety, for those who did not believe in the possibility of a hostile Indian getting here, were in sympathy with the settlers' back. The morning sun shines brightly—it is nine o'clock—the men have not yet returned from Maine Prairie, but a message has come that they have found no Indians.

We insisted on sending to Fort Ripley for troops, for a probability that a single family had been murdered, appeared cause sufficient; but the rule, as understood, appears to be that the soldiers will not come until all the fighting is over. In the midst of the excitement Gen. Lowry rode through town on his way to the scene of action, smilingly assuring the ladies that there were not one hundred Indians within two hundred miles of us. He was going out to see, and as he converses in Sioux, will have a talk with the red skins, if he can find any to talk to. He was in his native character and appeared to advantage.

It is highly probable that it was a false alarm and that no one was killed. The St. Cloud boys appear almost painfully disappointed at not having had a chance of an Indian for a target.

P. S.—Gen. Lowry has arrived, and the militia are returning The scouts sent on to Forest City have come back, reporting that the citizens have heard of no Indians this side of Fort Ridgely, which is situated 150 miles distant.

Base Ball—Match between the Excelsior and Atlantic Clubs.

The match between these two leading clubs of Brooklyn took place yesterday on the grounds of the former club in South Brooklyn, in the presence of an immense assemblage of spectators, there being at a fair calculation not less than ten or twelve thousand people present on the occasion This contest has been the leading topic of conversation in Base Ball Clubs for the past month and more; and since the return of the Excelsiors from their successful tour through the State, during which they played matches with the principal Ball Clubs of Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Rochester and Newburgh, the excitement has been on the increase and yesterday it culminated in the collection of the vast assemblage of interested spectators that surrounded the ball ground of the Excelsior Club. Their opponents on this occasion have by common consent been for a long time known as the champion of the game, they never having yet been beaten in a series of home-and-home matches since their organization.

They have at last, however, met their superiors, and the Excelsior may now take precedence of all as the best players in the State. Among those whose efforts merit special commendation of the victors, we would name Messrs. Leggett, Creighton, Pears, H. Holden, and Russell, for their activity and efficiency in the holding department, and J. Whiting for his fine batting; and on the part of the Atlantic, Messrs. Oliver, Joe Oliver, and Smith deserve praise for their excellent general play. The admirable arrangements of the Excelsior contributed greatly to make the proceedings pass off credibly. We append the scores:

Atlantic Club. *Players.*	H.	L.	Excelsior Club.	H.	L.
P O'Brien, 1st bd	4	0	Rearsall, 1st b's	5	2
Hamilton, r'k fld	4	0	Reynolds short	5	1
Pearce, short	2	1	J Whiting, 2d ba	6	0
M. O'Brien, 3d ba	4	0	Holden, 2d base	1	3
Price, pitcher,	3	1	Russel, l'f field	3	2
Smith, catcher,	1	1	Brainard, c'n fld	3	2
Joe Oliver, c'n fld	2	1	Creighton, pitch	4	1
Oliver, 2d base	3	0	Hanley, cr field	3	3
F. Steinsoth, 1st ba	4	0	Leggett, catcher	3	4
Total	27	4	Total	27	23

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	Totals.
Atlantic	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	4
Excelsior	2	2	5	3	1	0	6	3	1	23

Umpire, Mr. R. Barre of the Pastime Club.
Scorer for the Atlantic Club, Mr. G. W. Moore.
Scorer for the Excelsior Club, Mr. S. S. Gregory.
—*N. Y. Tribune.*

I DO NOT THINK it is generally known in America, that Prince Jerome was three times married. Of the first, Miss Patterson, when he was but a youthful midshipman of nineteen; and the second to the Princess of Wurtemburg, you already know. But it is also true that while he resided in Florence as Count de Montfort, he contracted a marriage with a noble Florentine lady, and lived with her in that city for several years. When his family star was again in the ascendent, and he was summoned to Paris by his august nephew, the family refused to recognize this third marriage, it having been contracted without their consent and the lady's position was made so unpleasantly exceptional that she returned to the palace of her own family in Florence, where she still remains, I believe.—*Paris Correspondence.*

BY THE CENSUS, says the Hartford *Times*, Hartford and New Haven will exhibit an increase of about 40,000 over their population of 1850. They have nearly doubled during the last decade.

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close.*
10:15 A. M.	1:15 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
6:30 P. M. Mixed train to Chicago.		

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.

1:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:55 P. M.	2:35 A. M.	12:30 P. M

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:15 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:30 A.M.
4:00 P. M.	4:00 A. M.	3:15 P.M.
11:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.	9:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

1:45 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	9:00 P.M
1:55 P. M.	3:35 P. M.	12:30 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & RAMSCO VALLEY.

4:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	3:30 P.M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

5:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	9 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	8 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR CHICAGO.

The steamer *Gazelle* will leave Olmsted's dock every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 5 o'clock for the above and intermediate ports.

FOR TWO RIVERS.

The steamer *Huron* leaves Olmsted's dock, every evening at 5 o'clock, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations, leave the different transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR OSWEGO AND OGDENSBURGH.

One of the Northern Transportation Co's screw steamers sails for the above ports every day, from the he Company's dock at the M. & Miss. R. R. depot, touching at nearly all intermediate ports.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave semi-weekly from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water Street, connecting at Collingwood with the Northern Railway of Canada, for the East.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The screw steamer *Wabash Valley* makes weekly trips to the above port starting from Olmsted's dock

"Wide-Awake" Excursion to Waukesha.

We understand that the "Wide-Awakes" of our City, at the invitation of their brethren in Waukesha, will pay a visit to that thriving village *to-morrow* evening. They will leave here, by special train, at 7 o'clock P. M., returning shortly after 11. The whole cost of the trip will be *sixty cents* per man. Let us turn out in goodly number, to greet our Waukesha friends. All intending to go will please leave their names with PETER VAN VECHTEN, President of the Club, at Uncle BEN'S.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE WEST SIDE.—There is no end to the building improvements on the West Side. Mr. JOHN PLANKINTON has commenced the erection of a splendid building on Spring street, adjoining the Chamber of Commerce. It will be forty feet eight inches wide in the clear, and four lofty stories in height, supported by rows of iron pillars in the center. It is to have a handsome iron front, and is put up, we believe, with a view of being converted into a wholesale dry goods establishment; though, of course, it will answer full as well for any other description of business. The location is one of the very best in the city, and the enterprising owner will doubtless realize a handsome profit on his investment.

HARVEY BIRCHARD'S new block, a little further towards the American House, on the corner of Spring and West Water streets, is progressing rapidly, and will be a great improvement on the old brick building that occupied that corner. The first story is divided into moderate sized stores, and in the third story will be an elegant hall. On the opposite corner, where the Armory Hall now stands, Mr. C. B. AUSTIN is about to put up a fine block of stores that will correspond with the other improvements in this locality. The builders have commenced work on Mr. ROBINS' new packing house, a few doors from Spring street, on West Water. We have already described this building. Surely, the West Side is going ahead.

THE RUNNERS for the Chicago and North Western Railway have adopted the style of Mr. JERVIS, with variations and improvements, to keep travelers away from Milwaukee. Here is the latest specimen from a handbill that has been pretty extensively circulated:

"If you are going East, or to Chicago, be particular and ask for tickets via Chicago and North-Western Railway, as if you do not have tickets by this route, you will be obliged to ride over one mile in an omnibus at Milwaukee, *and go all day without a chance for dinner.* By Chicago and North-Western Railway you have ample time for meals at splendid Eating Houses, and no omnibus Riding! Statements made by rival routes to the contrary, are only to deceive the traveling public. This is the only road by which passengers can get to Chicago from the Mississippi River, (without omnibus riding of over one mile!" Mark Hendricks, North-Western Agent."

Every statement in the above contains a point blank *lie*, and we do not think that the North-Western Railway will make many friends in Wisconsin by circulating such clap-trap stuff. We need tell no intelligent person that the Railroads diverging from this city have too much concern for their own interests not to arrange their time tables in such a manner as to accommodate the traveling public in every respect. Travelers arriving here, either for the East or West invariably have *plenty of time for meals*, and along all the Rail Roads are numerous and well kept eating houses.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—We regret to announce that Mr. ELISHA ELDRED, one of the pioneers of Milwaukee, died at his residence in this city, on Sunday last, in the 65th year of his age. A correspondent in this morning's paper does but simple justice to the memory of Mr. ELDRED, as an honest man, good citizen, and affectionate husband and father. Mr. ELDRED was one of the largest real estate owners in our city, his property being valued at from half to three-quarters of a million. He leaves a wife and large family of children to mourn his loss.

SPLENDID HARVEST WEATHER.—The cloudless sky, bright sunshine and cool breeze, yesterday, was just what our Farmers need for their harvest labors. There are many thousands at work, all over the State, gathering in the heavy crops; and a continuance of such weather as we had yesterday is all that they ask. We hear fabulous stories of the enormous yield of wheat. If the *half* that is told us proves true, Wisconsin will have surplus enough, this year, to square accounts with "all the world and the rest of mankind."

UPHOLSTERERS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that HENRY MIDDLETON and HERMAN GUTTLER, (the old foreman of Mr. BRATTAN) have formed a co-partnership to carry on the Upholstering business, in all its branches, at 32 Wisconsin street, opposite Young's Block. They are both men of industry and integrity, and thoroughly posted as to their business. The public will find it to their advantage to patronize the new firm.

DROWNED.—Two boys, FREDERICK MEYERS, and BERNARD O'BYRNE, aged respectively 19 and 13, were drowned near the old harbor Sunday morning. They went into bathe, and being carried beyond their depth were both drowned. The body of MEYERS was recovered at 6 o'clock Sunday, but that of his comrade had not been found at last accounts. A reward of $25 is offered for the recovery of O'BYRNE'S body.

PERSONAL.—GEO. M. EVANS, Esq., assistant surgeon of the *Great Eastern*, was in town yesterday, stopping at the Newhall House, with some other English friends.—They came west via the Great Western and Detroit and Milwaukee Railways and were going as far as the Capital on a pleasure tour.

Death of Elisha Eldred.

For the Sentinel.

Yesterday the spirit of a good man took its flight and passed into the presence of its Maker "Old man ELDRED," the name by which he has been known in this city for many years—and wherever he was known he was respected—is dead. A more upright man never lived in Milwaukee, or elsewhere. He was scrupulously honest. His word, once pledged, was never broken; his word was his bond.

Mr. ELDRED was one of the largest real estate owners in Milwaukee. He was one of its earliest settlers, migrating here 18 years ago. Possessed at that time of a large capital, for a new country, he at once invested it, with that sound judgment that characterized all his actions. If any person will take the trouble to look on the city map, with the different lots owned by Mr. ELDRED marked, he will at once observe that, no matter what turn business might take, his investments in lots was certain to realize him a fortune.—That which has often been attributed to luck, was in reality the result of a clear head and a sound judgment.

To Mr. ELDRED'S advice and action was due, in a great measure, the location of Spring Street Bridge where it now is. Though never active as a public man, nor as a politician, no one has been more often sought as an adviser—as one calculated to give good counsel in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city. All had confidence in his judgment and honesty.

But enough. The old *man* has left us, and gone down to his grave. Of him there is no necessity for that hackneyed phrase—*Demertuis nil nisi bonum.* Charity is at all times the most befitting mantle wherewith to cover the dead. But here the closest scrutiny would discover nothing but honesty of purpose through a long life. And if there be those who at times have thought that the old man, who is now above us, lacked the public spirit, manifested by others, in the improvement of the large property of which he was the owner, let them remember that ELISHA ELDRED was one who most cheerfully accorded to all others, what he claimed for himself, "the right to do as he liked with his own."

From a farmer's boy "ploughing corn for a shilling a day," a statement we have often heard him make, he had by industry, economy and integrity, accumulated a large fortune; reared a numerous family, bequeathing to each one an independency—and all, all obtained without having wronged a human being of one cent's worth. Of how few could such an assertion be made.

On the Sabbath in the quiet of his own home, in the midst of his family on the "hill top," overlooking the Milwaukee he has seen grow and expand from a small village, to a city teeming with life and business, holding within its incorporate limits fifty thousand souls, the good christian, the devoted husband and parent bade adieu to his family and the world, and went forth resigned and contented to meet his God.

That Scotch poet who seems to have often gently opened the human heart, to show us the delicate beauties of its inmost recesses, has said:

"To make the cheerful household chime,
For weans and wife;
This is the true pathos and sublime,
O' human life."

At his own fireside shone brightly his good qualities. In his home he was, as he deserved to be, truly loved. As a christian, a husband, a parent and a citizen, he has left us an example well worthy of our imitation. We must all feel that the death of ELISHA ELDRED, is the removal of a bright moral light from our midst.

J. W. H.

Milwaukee, July 23d, 1860.

New Books.

The Directory of the Young Men's Association continue to show themselves studious of the enjoyment of members, in making mental provision for the dog-days now upon us.—Some of the works announced this morning, will also come in play when the long evenings and more bracing temperature dispose to severe study. Of the former may be cited "El Fureidies," which the admirers of Miss CUMMINGS' previous books will be Gladtosee, and "Say Andseal" by the Misses. WARNER. Midway, perhaps, in intellectual consistency between the two classes, might be instanced the "Mt. Vernon Vapers" now collected into a volume, and "The Throne of David" by the author of "the Pillar of Fire," a kind of reading now quite in vogue. Our late visit from the Orentals will give an entranced value to the narrative of Ford Elgin's Mission to China and Japan in 1857 6.—Politicans in the Association may now post themselves in regard to the services and merits of Presidential candidates, in the lives of their respective favorites. Of the more elaborate works, are: "Ancient Gaul," an initial volume of a new History of France, by PARK GODWIN; the completion of ARNOLD'S History of Rhode Island, and the long-looked for continuation of BANCROFT'S United States—vol. VIII.

Educators and Philanthopists will be pleased to consult the most extended work, devoted to that interest, published in this country, in the "American Journal of Education," by Chancellor BARNARD, of our State University. Merchants purposing to retire, and those interested only in scientific questions involved, may profitably examine BARON LEBIG'S "Modern Agriculture." The last volume but one of BENTON'S Abridgement winds up the list.

It is expected there will be a considerable sum arising out of the proceeds of the lecture, to be given next week by the Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, to devote to Library purposes. The Reverend Lecturer's "drawing" powers are considered scarcely second to any, and will bring together hosts of admirers, as well as those who will be led by anticipated novelties of style and sentiment. The question is mooted, even, whether we have a hall capacious enough for the purpose.

SEALING UP FRUIT.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* gives the following method for four seasons with uniform success: "I use self-sealing glass jars, and my method is this:—I put fruit into my porcelain preserving kettle, enough to fill two quart jars; sprinkle about one quart of sugar; place it over slow fire and let it gradually heat through. (The secret is in having the fruit thoroughly heated through, not cooked.) While the fruit is heating I keep the jars filled with hot water till the fruit is ready, which, of course, prevents them from cracking. Fill up to the brim and seal tight. As it cools a sufficient vacuum is formed in the jar to prevent bursting. In this way fruit of every kind will retain its flavor.—My strawberries taste precisely like those just picked from the vines, and sprinkled with sugar and set away long enough to let the sugar melt. There is no mistake in preserving fruit in this way. Sometimes a thick leathery mould forms on the top—if so, all the better."

FOR DETROIT, CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO.—The splendid upper cabin screw steamer *Galena*, Capt. STEELE, leaves from the foot of East Water street at 6 P. M., for the above and intermediate ports. For passage apply at the Company's office, foot of East Water street. GRIFFIN & FLINT, Agents.

Our Jail.

Severe reflections having been cast upon our Jail, by the *Free Democrat*, a party of gentlemen visited it, a day or two since, by invitation of the Sheriff, and make report as follows: We copy from the *News* of Sunday; and cordially endorse what is said of the general appearance of the jail and of the excellent management of Mr. HUNT, who has charge of the institution:

"We visited the Jail of Milwaukee county yesterday, and were kindly shown about the institution by the efficient jailor, Caleb Hunt. We had a curiosity to look upon the interior from the fact that certain charges have appeared in the *Free Democrat* regarding the manner in which it was kept.

The hour was at noon, when the prisoners were engaged in eating their dinner, which consisted of clean, wholesome, and substantial fare. When we entered the jail, we noticed an air of cleanliness about it which we scarcely expected to find in a building used for this purpose. The walls have been newly white-washed, the floors were cleanly swept, and fairly shone with the scrubbing they daily receive, and everything was in perfect order. Every cell has, since the jail came under the supervision of Mr. Hunt, been thoroughly cleansed and white-washed, and each contains two suspended cots, upon which the prisoners rest at night. A good ventilation is acquired by the perforated iron doors, and the corridors are kept clean and in good order.

There are four large rooms in which the prisoners are kept by day. At night they are placed in cells and locked securely in for rest. A watchman walks the corridors during the whole night, and no one who is once securely locked inside need have any hope of escape.

There are at the present time twenty-eight persons confined within the walls of the building, twenty-one of whom are males, and seven females A strict watch is kept over them, cared for in every particular.

Mr. Hunt, the jailor, is a man admirably qualified for the position he holds. He was for a long time Deputy Sheriff of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and was located in the city of Cleveland, where his long experience with criminals has made him fully competent to assume a post like this, which is difficult and onerous. He is kind and humane in his disposition, and treats the unfortunate class of individuals under his charge with a kindness which they seldom fail to appreciate. Mr. Hunt has also a valuable assistant in the person of Mr. J. Dresser, the turnkey.

Mr. Thos Langworthy, the former jailor, being unable to attend to the duties of his station, from ill-health, Mr. Hunt was appointed in his stead, and we are confident that no better, or more competent man could be found for the post, or one who would more faithfully att-nd to, and discharge its duties.

Resolutions of Condolence.

STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN, }
MILWAUKEE, July 23d, 1860. }

At a special meeting of the Directors of this Bank, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his inscrutable providence, to remove from us in the midst of his usefulness, one of our most esteemed associates and prominent citizens, and

Whereas, it becomes us, surviving members of this Board, while bowing in humble resignation to this stroke of our Father's hand, to express our deep sense of the calamity that has befallen us and this community; therefore,

Resolved, That in the lamented death of Elisha Eldred, Esq, we have sustained the loss of an active, intelligent and useful member, for many years Vice President of the Board; his family that of a devoted husband and father; and the community that of an upright, energetic and public-spirited citizen.

Resolved, That we tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the immediate relatives of the deceased in this hour of their affliction, and unite our supplications with theirs to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, that He will bind their bleeding wounds and pour balm into their wounded hearts.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for the memory of our deceased friend and associate, we will, in a body, attend his funeral, and wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, attested by the officers of this Board, be presented to the family of the deceased, and published in the daily papers of this city.

M. S. SCOTT, Cashier.
JOHN G. INSBUSCH, President.

State Teachers' Association.

Notice is hereby given to the teachers that contemplate attending the State Teachers' Association, to be held in Milwaukee, on the 1st of August next, that all the railroads leading from Milwaukee, will carry teachers, to and from the Association, at half-fare—*i. e.*, full fare on coming to the city, and return free.

The Association will hold its first session in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Mason and Milwaukee streets, on Wednesday at 3 p. m., on the first floor. The Committee of Arrangements will be at the basement of the Church during the whole day, to assign persons, as they report themselves, places of entertainment. J. FORD,
Superintendent of Schools.

Milwaukee, July 21st, 1860.

P. S.—Will the Press throughout the State please extend the notice.

City papers please copy. d&wtd.

MUNICIPAL COURT, JULY 23.—Michael Geogin, drunk. Penalty $1 and costs. Execution issued.

Michael Corrigan, drunk and disorderly. Fined $5 and costs. Paid.

Wm. L. Sullivan, drunk. Fined $1 and costs. Paid.

Frank Bart and Valentine Bant, disorderly. Penalty $5 and costs each. Paid.

Andrew Kendall, disorderly. Continued to the 25th.

Annie O'Connell, larceny of two iron hoops. Fined $1 and costs. Paid.

John Warnecke, disorderly. Fined $5 and costs. Paid.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of August, H. N. HEMPSTED, the well-known music dealer, will remove to the new and elegant store north of Young's Block, No. 266 Main street. Professor HEMPSTED'S has got to be one of the "institutions" of Milwaukee, and we make this announcement of his removal in advance, so that the ladies (with whom he is a decided favorite, by the way) and the music public may not be at a loss where to find him.

ANOTHER ELECTION BLUNDER IN MILWAUKEE.—Another blunder occurred in the Milwaukee elections. The notice required by law of an election must be published ten days, but the notice of this was only published six days—*Madison Argus & Democrat.*

All a mistake Mr. *Argus*. No "blunder" was committed. The Charter requires only *five* days' notice, and, in this case, our City Clerk gave us nine days' notice.

WOOD'S FAMOUS NEW YORK MINSTRELS, it will be seen, are announced to give three entertainments in this city commencing Thursday evening next at the Academy of Music. They are considered the best company of minstrels now peforming in the Union.

WIDE-AWAKES, ATTENTION!—There will be a meeting of the Wide-Awakes at the Republican Head Quarters this (Tuesday) evening, July 24, at half-past 7 o'clock. Let all be present.

P. VAN VECHTEN, President.

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP.—Mr. A. A. ACCOTT has formed classes in Penmanship in several of the Public Schools of our city. He is said to be a very competent teacher in this branch, and is a proficient himself in the use of the pen.

A LARGE GOOSEBERRY.—We were shown yesterday, a gooseberry raised in this city that measured in circumference four and one quarter inches.

LOCAL NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of MIDDLETON & GUTTLER, for the purpose of conducting the Upholstery business in all its branches.

Milwaukee, July 23, 1860.

HENRY MIDDLETON,
HERMAN GUTTLER.

We would beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that Mr. G. has been employed as Foreman of this Establishment for the past five years, and in his hands have been entrusted the care of fitting up many of the finest residences in the city. We hope, by giving our whole time and attention to the wants of the public, to merit a share of their patronage. We shall keep for sale an assortment of Single and Extension Lounges, Easy and Detroit Chairs, Hair Spring, Moss, Cotton and Sea Grass Mattrasses, Bolsters, Pillows, Sheets, Pillow Cases, and Comfortables, Church Cushions, and Foot Stools. Carpets made and put down. Curtains cut and hung. Furniture repaired, &c., &c. MIDDLETON & GUTTLER,
32 Wisconsin St., opposite Young's Block.

jy24922dlw

CARD OF J. A. BENEDICT.

HAVING ASSOCIATED J. G. BALDWIN AND F. W. AMBLER with me in business, I take this opportunity to return thanks to the trade and public generally, for the liberal patronage they have heretofore favored me with, and to assure them that I shall continue to strive, in connection with my aforesaid partners, to merit a large share of their generous patronage.

Milwaukee, July 16, 1860.

PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that they have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm-name of J. A. BENEDICT & Co., for carrying on the Flat, Cap and Fur business, and will continue the same at the old stand of J. A. BENEDICT, 152 East Water Street, where they hope to see all who may wish to purchase goods in their line.

J. A. BENEDICT,
J. G. BALDWIN,
F. W. AMBLER.

Milwaukee, July 16th, 1860. jy18s59d6w

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate Agent,

MONEY AND INSURANCE BROKER,
Under Newhall House Michigan St.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY bought, sold and exchanged. Taxes paid. Abstracts of title furnished. Notes, Mortgages, Stocks and other Securities negotiated. Loans obtained.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE effected in the best companies at lowest rates.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

LAND WARRANTS constantly on hand.

CAPITALISTS desiring to find profitable investments are invited to call. Letters of enquiry will have prompt attention.

my2ly762dly SAML. I. BRIDGE.

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph
Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

my13s28Stdtf-1stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

SEND YOUR
MAGAZINES, &c.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.
☞The Cost will be Trifling.☜

ALLIS & McGREGOR,
LAND, LOAN & INSURANCE AGENTS,
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK.
EDW. P. ALLIS. JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

☞ Gold Medal Saleratus is making a great sensation among consumers, as they find the health depends upon its use. It will strengthen weak stomachs, cure dyspepsia, save one-half in the quantity of shortening, make one-eighth more Bread, Cakes, or Biscuit from the barrel of flour, and withal is perfectly healthy. Try it. The Grocers and Druggists sell it.

At wholesale by LITTELL & BAKER, BUTCHER, SEXTON Co., and JOHN DAHLMAN & Co. my29j706

☞ BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mar16s27d6m

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block. jan21s38dly

Flags and Banners!

LINCOLN, DOUGLAS, AND BELL.

Portraits of Candidates Painted!

ON CANVASS, THREE FEET BY FIVE, with Mottoes, &c., $5.00

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. McINDOE, of Marathon.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

W. W. VAUGHN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

B. LINDEMAN, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,

JOHN F. POTTER.

Republican Congressional Convention.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District in the State of Wisconsin, will be holden at the city of La Crosse, on Wednesday the 22d day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress of said district, to be supported at the next general election.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in said Convention.

The several Assembly District Committees are requested to take measures for the appointment of delegates to said Congressional Convention, from their respective districts.

DAVID ATWOOD,
CHARLES HOLT,
NORMAN EASTMAN,
J. C. CHANDLER,
District Committee.

MADISON, June 23d, 1860.

Breckinridge and Lane in New York.

The BRECKINRIDGE Ratification meeting in the City of New York, last week, was remarkable for its numbers and spirit, and still more so for the character of the principal speech of the evening, and of one of the letters received by the Committee of Arrangements. The speech to which we refer was that delivered by the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, the veteran leader of the Democracy of the Empire State, and the letter was written by CHARLES O'CONOR, one of the brightest lights and chief ornaments of the New York Bar. The speech of Mr. DICKINSON is a scorching one, mainly directed at the majority of the New York Delegation at Baltimore. The plotters and schemers who controlled that majority and gave direction to the proceedings of the Convention are thus forcibly and graphically described by Mr. DICKINSON, who knows them well, personally and politically:

> The authors of this outrage, whom we should hold accountable, and who are justly and directly chargeable with it, were the ruling majority of the N. Y. delegation. They held the balance of power, and unduly, and selfishly, and corruptly used it for the disruption of the Democratic party in endeavoring to force it up to a fixed point to subserve their infamous schemes. They were there charged with high responsibilities by a patriotic and confiding constituency—in a crisis of unusual interest in the history of the party and the country—they had evil motives, held in their keeping public trusts, the destinies of a noble party and of this great country—they professed to be governed by honorable considerations, and to desire the unity and harmony, and success of the Democracy. They proclaimed themselves by and through their accredited organs, that, in their view, the Southern States were entitled to name a candidate, and declared that it would be their first policy to second such suggestions as were made in that quarter, and support such candidate as should be named by, or be most acceptable to the South, and with such professions and false pretences on their lips, they went to Charleston.
>
> But, from the moment they entered the convention at Charleston, until it was finally broken up by their base conduct and worse faith at Baltimore—conduct which secured them the designation of political gamblers upon the floor of the convention, their every act was to oppose the wishes, and resist each, any, and every candidate who would be acceptable to the southern States, and their every effort, in season and out of season—by night and by day—was to force upon the southern states a candidate whose creed they repudiated and condemned—a candidate they had declared in solemn form, and with repeated asseverations, they could not and would not support—a candidate who was at open war with the administration—who had but a single supporter in the democratic senate, and whose especial adherents had just added the republicans in the election of a speaker and clerk of the house of representatives, two of the most influential and commanding positions in the government. [Applause.]
>
> Those who ruled, and dictated to, and wielded the vote of the New York delegation through the fraudulent process of a unit vote—a vote forced upon a large minority of this delegation to stifle their sentiments, while small minorities were released from it in others to subdue the purposes of the conspirators, will hereafter be known by the name plainly branded upon their guilty foreheads at Charleston—"Political Gamblers"!—who hang festering upon the lobbies of State and Federal legislation, to purchase chartered privileges and immunity by corrupt appliances—who thrive in its fœted atmosphere, and swell to obese proportions like vultures upon offal; office seekers who crawl and cringe around the footsteps of power, and by false pretences procure themselves, or vile tools, places of official trust and emolument, that they may pack and control caucuses and conventions at the expense of the people they defraud and betray, while honest men are engaged in their industrial vocations to earn their bread.

This is a terrible philippic, and the more terrible for its truth; while the fierce anathema which Mr. DICKINSON launches at the DOUGLAS leaders, is significant of the intense hostility which now divides the two wings of the Democracy. "*Political gamblers*," he exclaims, "*you have now perpetrated your last fraud.—Henceforth you will be held as political outlaws and set at defiance.*" There is no "fusion" in these fiery utterances. It is "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt," against "the DOUGLAS and his men"—and the latter will not be slow to answer the bold challenge.

Mr. DICKINSON closed his speech, which has produced an immense sensation in New York political circles, in the following stanza:

> Gentlemen, the democratic nominees (Great applause—three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane—hisses and cries of "put him out"). No, no, don't put him out—Rome was saved by the cackling of geese and we may be saved by the hissing of one. (Great laughter.)—Breckinridge and Lane, their names, like fire from the antinate for them the best colors. It needs none from me. They were nominated, not by machinery, but they were nominated by the sentiment of the democratic states. They will certainly carry thirteen states, and the other ticket will not get one electoral vote, nor the shadow of one. (Three cheers for Dickerson.) They say that Douglas and Johnson are the regular nominations, and so all in favor of such must stand by these exceedingly regular nominations. (Laughter.)
>
> Gentlemen, the democratic nominees (Great applause—three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane—hisses and cries of "put him out"). No, no, don't put him out—Rome was saved by the cackling of geese and we may be saved by the hissing of one. (Great laughter.)—Breckinridge and Lane, their names, like fire from heaven, illuminate for them the best colors. It needs none from me. They were nominated, not by machinery, but they were nominated by the sentiment of the democratic states. They will certainly carry thirteen states, and the other ticket will not get one electoral vote, nor the shadow of one. (Three cheers for Dickerson.) They say that Douglas and Johnson are the regular nominations, and so all in favor of such must stand by these exceedingly regular nominations. (Laughter.)

I aver that the convention which nominated Mr. Douglas had no show of regularity in any shape. It was a fraction of a convention from a fraction of the Republican States, and I mean States that have clearly a Republican majority, and was partly filled up by bogus delegates from other States. The whole trouble in this matter is that the Democratic party, like the serpent in the fable, undertook to run tail foremost and could not do it. It had no head. General Cushing the President, left it and presided over the convention nominating Breckinridge; it had no democratic vote, because the Democratic States were outside, it had but the skeleton of the Republican States, and the rest—for it was begin tail, and won't get a single vote. [Laughter.]

No one pretends that the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane have the authority of a regular national convention, according to the usages of the party. But, they have more claim to regularity than the other.—They have more claim to regularity than the other.—This convention had a head in the president of the whole convention. It had a democratic body in the regular delegations from all the sure democratic States—a majority of the States of the Union—it had no bogus extremity, and it had a platform of manly principles—of liberty, equality and fraternity upon which every true democrat of the whole Union can stand together. (Laughter.)

The question recurs, what shall we do? Do? Why stand resolutely by principle, and let the storm rage on—there is sunshine beyond the cloud—shun all entangling alliances of every name and kind. The readiest, surest, speediest, most honorable way to success, is to repudiate all fusions, all factions, all patch-work, all devices, all expedients, all efforts to be upon both sides, and stand by our candidates and our creed. We shall then commence to deserve success, and if we persevere in this stern path of constitutional rectitude, we shall preserve our self-respect, command the respect of all others, and our efforts will be crowned with triumph for our party and our principles, the good influences of which will last when party managers and tricksters and their vile schemes are forgotten, or remembered only to be hated and execrated.

Even more remarkable than the defiant and denunciatory speech of Mr. DICKINSON is the elaborate letter of CHARLES O'CONOR, which we give elsewhere in full. Whatever may be thought of the sentiments expressed by Mr. O'CONOR, all must admit that they are avowed with perfect frankness and defended with professional ingenuity. His letter is a lawyer's plea *in favor of Slavery*. Mr. O'CONOR believes himself, and thinks it the special mission of the Democratic Party to maintain, that "Negro SLAVERY has *ever been a main pillar of our strength, an indispensable element of our growth and prosperity*;" and that it is "*the duty of every American citizen to vindicate its essential justice and morality, in all Courts and places, before men and nations.*"

Mr. O'CONOR does not mince matters. He takes the bull boldly by the horns. He holds, with the DOUGLAS candidate for Vice-Presidency, that "CAPITAL SHOULD OWN LABOR," and he calls upon the Democratic Party to inscribe on their banners and to proclaim in the coming contest, that novel political axiom to Northern ears, that *the institution of* SLAVERY *is just, moral and humane* and merits the sanction of the People and the protection of the Government. We cordially agree with Mr. O'CONOR that in the issue, as thus presented by him, he has abundant reasons for preferring "three candidates for the Presidency," BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS and BELL, to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This is equivalent to saying that there is but little difference on the question of Slavery, between the three; and that LINCOLN alone can be relied upon as *true to Freedom*. Can the FREEMEN of the North, in view of this fact, any longer hesitate which of the four to choose for the next President of the United States?

Lincoln and the Sewardites.

There is a very wide-spread belief among Republicans, that Mr. Weed does not wish Lincoln to be President.—*Rochester Union.*

The knaves who *circulate*, and the fools who *believe*, that we are indifferent to the result of the Presidential election, are making themselves equally ridiculous.—There is not, within the range of our acquaintance, a friend of Gov. Seward (himself included) who does not ardently desire the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, and who is not zealously at work to render that consummation certain. Next to that of Gov. Seward, the nomination of Mr. Lincoln was approved and desired. Mr. Lincoln has, in all things, been of our political faith. He is an honest, devoted, fearless, true-hearted Republican. There is not a Republican in Albany whose head, hands and heart are not warmly enlisted in the campaign.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

It is only by the invention and circulation of such idle tales, as the *Evening Journal* copies from the *Union*, that the Douglas organs can manage to keep life in their party. But for the delusive hopes kindled by these palpable fictions, the rank and file of the Sham Democracy would lay down their arms and abandon the field in despair. It is significant of the weakness of the party that their only reliance for victory is in the apathy or indifference of Republicans and the aid of the Know-Nothings. The latter will hurt more than it will help them, and the Republican party will prove by its *works* in November, the strength and sincerity of its faith.

Doing the Great Eastern.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1860.

When I arrived at the foot of Hammond street, and could reach out my hand and touch the big ship, my impression was one of disappointment. There she lay, not at the foot of a street, but at the foot of three streets—not a *monster*, but simply a larger steamship than I had ever seen before. The feelings of awe which I had supposed would accompany my first glimpse, as we read in those narratives of men who have seen St. Peter's and the Pyramids, I did not experience. In truth, she looked smaller than she really is. I knew that if it was possible to get her into East Water street, Milwaukee, she would reach from the corner of Wisconsin street to the St. Charles Hotel, and the top of her wheel-houses would overlook that edifice. I saw in a moment that her side-wheels were larger round than a circus tent; but I had to pass up the long inclined plane that led into her side—give my ticket up at the head of a pair of stairs (like those leading up to the Newhall House,) where a turnstile registered the number of admissions—and stand on the deck before the vastness of her proportions began to be comprehended. The eye sweeps over an eighth of a mile; and the condensing of the figures in the distance, the gradual approach of her two sides in a true perspective, brought home forcibly how long she was. To look over the side is, perhaps, the best way to do her justice; thus you will find that you are indeed sixty feet up, and just on a level with the setting of that sloop's topmast; that the boats on the river look like chips; that she is indeed a Leviathan.

I commenced at the stern (where there are four six feet wheels all arranged on one axle—to move the rudder) and walked "forard" Her one acre deck, which is of wood, not iron, is about as smooth as a hewn log. The marks of the adze are visible every where, the joints of the timbers are sufficiently large in places to admit your finger, and it having been raining, this vast wooden floor was covered with little puddles of water. I paced across between her paddle boxes and made thirty-three long strides, inspected the donkey engine on her deck and entered her wheel house, where six of us stood on one of the buckets or blades of the ponderous wheel, and looked down through the maze of iron rods and bands. Between the wheel-houses is the glass house rising in a great dome, and lighting the engines beneath. Through this you get a view of the wonderful machinery which propels the mass. Without a question this is the most interesting spectacle afforded on board. Passing another sky-light, only 54 feet long and 32 feet wide, we come to the Captain's House, 24 by 16, with beautiful parlors, bedrooms, bath, and all the conveniences of a residence on *Terra Firma*. On the deck there are five entrances to the main saloons below. We were disappointed in these saloons. The ornamentation is tawdry, the iron walls being covered with a gilt paper and the *ceiling* panneled off into Arabesque squares. The magnitude of these apartments, however, strikes one. Two of them are as broad as Albany Hall and would be capacious ball-rooms. The furniture appears *shabbily rich*—bearing the marks of much use, and throughout the whole suite of rooms, servants in duck pants and wearing tarpaulins are moving, and carpenter's tools, pieces of broken machinery, oil cans, and empty porter bottles lie scattered about in strange contrast to rose-wood furniture and magnificent mirrors.

Without a diagram, one wanders among dark passages, strange descents down narrow and spiral stairways through shafts as one would descend into a coal mine, and gets lost in a maze of rooms and alleys. Now you immerge into a saloon; now you pass through a tunnel one hundred feet long, lit with small oil lamps—and you hear the great iron cylinder ringing with the tread of feet and the sound of distant hammers in the machine shop. Here you bring up against a temporary partition of white-washed boards, and must needs go up, or down to get past. Here you are upon a new saloon, and when you supposed you had reached the extremity of the vessel, you suddenly find yourself in the midst of another engine room, where swarthy men in greasy clothes are perched on huge shafts, tinkering, rubbing, and oiling the intricacies of iron.

You may go down, down, and presently you will arrive at an ice cream saloon, where tables are set out as in a summer garden, and visitors are regaling themselves with cooling dishes at 15 cents a piece, not because it is not cool enough in this iron dungeon, (or palace) but because they want to be able to tell their friends they ate cream on board of the *Great Eastern*.

Several stands, in different directions, under the supervision of Englishmen, are loaded here with photographs of the officers, and then with "guide books" to the ship. One Cockney has a store in the fore'ard part, where he sells sea shells ornamented with the inscription, "Purchased on board the *Great Eastern*," for a dollar.

Having wandered up and down about a mile and a half (we should judge—though they have no mile stones aboard) we returned to the engine-room in the centre—took one long look at the cylinders, which are seven feet diameter and four feet stroke, with pistons 27 inches thick. The massive iron work actually bewilders one, and no one can look at it without expressing the desire to see so ponderous a thing in motion.

It is the opinion of American machinists that her engines, though well made, are poorly designed—having too short a stroke. Not being a judge, we cannot vouch for this.

The mistakes of the *Great Eastern* are many, but whether they will ever be remedied remains to be seen. As she now appears, she is one of the greatest achievements of human skill, a wonderful effort of art; beautiful in her might, and fit to be classed with the Tubular Bridge and the Palace of Sydenham as a wonder of the century.

It is now decided to take her to Cape May on an excursion trip, tickets to be ten dollars. A great many will avail themselves of this opportunity to test the sea-going qualities of the ship.

As I passed out of the "Exit Port," I noticed her chain cable fastened to the dock.—To those who do not go aboard and see the immense drum, made to revolve by steam, it must be a mystery how this chain is managed—every link of which is as big as WORCESTER'S Dictionary.

All about the docks have sprung up booths and side shows, an ice cream garden is spread out over what was once a coal yard, and monkeys, and Land organs form a cordon of attractions about the ship itself.

While in the neighborhood a continual stream of visitors passed up the gangway plank—the crowds seeming to increase rather than diminish as the day grew warmer.

SKIM.

DEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY.

The Creed of the Party Laid Down—Letter of Charles O'Conor to the New York Ratification Meeting.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1860.

GENTLEMEN:—Cordially approving the nominations of John C. Breckinridge for President and Joseph Lane for Vice-President of the United States, I regret that it will not be in my power to address the ratification meeting appointed to be held to-morrow evening at the Cooper Institute.

However deeply it is to be deplored that rival platforms and rival candidates are presented to the Democratic party, threatening to divide its strength, and deliver it over as an easy prey into the hands of its opponents, yet, such being unhappily the fact, the duty of making a choice cannot be avoided.

The difference between these platforms, like every political question of the times, derives all its significance from the subject of negro slavery. Its relation to the territories and to the mode of governing them is merely incidental; it is merely the form in which this perpetually recurring subject is here developed as an element of strife. The controversy in all its practical bearings, is merely this: How is negro slavery to be dealt with?

In its moral, political, legal and economical aspects, my views on that general subject have been so distinctly and so often expressed, that my position in reference to the rival platforms now before us could not be doubtful.

The most fertile regions of the globe cannot be so cultivated as fully to develop their natural resources for the benefit of mankind except by negro labor; negro labor cannot be there employed except through compulsion of a superior race; and, in no way can so great a measure of physical enjoyment and moral improvement be imparted to the negro, as by his compulsory servitude in these very regions.

From these undeniable facts, written in the great book of nature, proven by experience, and with sanction from revelation, my reason draws the inference that negro slavery is not repugnant to justice—is not unprofitable to the white man—is not oppressive to the negro, and is not inexpedient as a matter of social policy.

Let us apply these views to our country. "Since the foundation of this republic, negro slavery has ever been a main pillar of our strength, an indispensable element of our growth and prosperity. It is now an integral part of our being as a nation; to expel it by fraud or tear it out by violence, would be a national suicide."

It follows that "to vindicate its essential justice and morality, in all courts and places, before men and nations, is the duty of every American citizen."

A moral war has been made upon this institution by infidels, and a *quasi* religious crusade has been preached against it by another class. Hitherto, at least in the North, no one has defended it, and its southern advocates have not been heard. The natural results have ensued; judgment has passed against by default, and the idea that it conflicts with natural justice and with divine law, has taken possession of the northern mind.

This state of things afforded a most promising quarry for the industry of political party-makers, and they have availed themselves of it. They argued: "With the national conscience on our side—with God and nature both on our side, and against our antagonist—surely we must win." Accordingly, this bright idea has been industriously worked into a political organization, and here stands before us at the North the black republican party, almost, if not absolutely, invincible.

Why has that party any strength? Why does it now threaten to destroy harmony between the North and the South, leading to disunion and to disasters deep and irremediable?

It is simply because the false assumption of abolitionism, that negro slavery is wicked and unjust, has been permitted to pass unrefuted.

How is that destructive party to be shorn of its pernicious strength? There is but one method by which this object can be effected; and that is by denying and disproving the false position on which it is founded.

We must, as a party, insist unqualifiedly that in the institution of negro slavery there is nothing whatever which calls for unfavorable action by government; that the right of the white master to the services of his negro slave is, in every moral phase, precisely the same as his right to any other property.

If this proposition be not true, no honest man ought to desire the perpetuancy of our republic; if it be true, the Black Republican doctrine is a treasonable and destructive fallacy.

I am in favor of the principles enunciated in the Senate resolutions of 1860, and in the report of the Committee on Resolutions made to our National Convention at Charleston, because they came up to this point. They meet the exigency before us; they fairly and directly meet the issue as it is understood by all honest and sensible men on either side.

I am in favor of Breckinridge and Lane, because they stand upon a platform distinctly expressing these principles.

Mr. Douglas declines practically to stand up to the platform. He tries the main issue, and seeks to ride into power upon a dogma which implicitly concedes to abolitionism the vital element of his political power, to-wit: that negro slavery is unjust, or, at least, has in it some element which, on moral grounds, justifies hostility.

His friends may deny this construction; but to my mind it is manifestly just. The whole practical importance of his popular sovereignty doctrine is in its bearing on the slave question. No one cares a dig about it except in this single connection; in all its other bearings it is an admitted abstraction, unworthy of a moment's attention, and incapable of attracting it.

Let any man who doubts this, read Mr. Douglas' argument as published in *Harper's Magazine*, and his subsequent reply to Judge Black in defence of that article. Slavery is the staple of his whole argument. The phrases and postulates of the anti slavery agitators are invoked by him at every point in the discussion, and most liberally used to sustain his views.

Thus, to all practical purposes, Mr. Douglas presents himself as a semi-abolitionist.—His platform tends to keep abolitionism alive, as a power in the State, for future mischief. The platform of Breckinridge and Lane assails the hydra in front, and aims to slay it outright.

Whilst I am thus with you in sentiment, and to the extent of my humble powers am ready to aid in your object, I cannot lose sight of the policy which requires a thorough union of all New Yorkers who are opposed to the election of Lincoln. Conceding with that eminent and patriotic citizen of Pennsylvania, William B. Reed, "I believe that there are three candidates for the Presidency preferable to the one whom every abolitionist or anti-slavery agitator in the land supports. With great respect,

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CH. O'CONOR.

To Messrs. Tucker, Henry, and others, Committee.

Dry Goods.

Dry Goods for the Million!!

$125,000 WORTH!

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MACK BROTHERS,

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NEW STYLES SPRING DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, EVENING SILKS, BLACK SILKS, SILK ROBES, IN 5 AND 7 FLOUNCES, ORGANDIES & JACONETS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY & GLOVES, CLOTH, CASSIMERES & SUMMER STUFFS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, RAGLANS, &c., &c., &

Together with a large Stock of

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We have also added to our Immense Stock, a *Department exclusively for*

LINEN GOODS!!

Your attention is especially called to this branch of our business, as we shall keep the largest and best assorted stock of Linen Goods of every description, ever kept in the city, and sell them cheap

OUR THIRD FLOOR *is used exclusively for the manufacturing of*

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We shall keep on hand a very large stock of the latest styles. ☞ Raglans, Mantillas, &c., made to order.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST. We are prepared to exhibit one of the largest and best selected stocks of

CARPETS, RUGS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.,

ever offered in the West. We have the latest and most patterns and styles of Oil Cloths, Brussels, Velvet, Tapestry, Medium and Common Grades Three-ply Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c. Persons in want of Carpets, will save money by examining our stock before purchasing.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Is full of all Kinds of

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Which will be sold *cheap for cash* and *cash only*.

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Has just received a lot of

New Bonnets, New Ribbons,

NEW PARASOLS,

New Embroidered Collars and Sets.

A FRESH LOT OF ALEXANDRE'S Kid Gloves, Douglas & Sherwood's Skirts, Corsets, British Cotton Hose, Leather Belts, &c., &c.

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FINE & COMMON FURNITURE.

UPHOLSTERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

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TWO DOORS EAST OF THE BRIDGE. apl6dwly

FURNITURE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of August Fiertzheim and Geo. Geo. H. Rimmell, in the Firm of

NOYES, FIERTZHEIM & CO.

Will continue the

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Business in all its branches at the

OLD STAND,

And he hopes, by constant attention to business to merit what has been so liberally bestowed on the old firm, the patronage of his friends and the public generally. W. H. A. NOYES.

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A. B. VAN COTT.

BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS

OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture, in Gold and Silver cases. Great variety of all kinds of Silver and Plated Ware, and new rich Jewelry of every style and description.

Watch Materials, &c.

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Twenty Dollars a Day!!

IS CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED TO BE realized by persons going to Pike's Peak; but as these *gamblers*, that were the "gulls" in the *Great Eastern*, will not go to the *True Fine by Transit Generation*. We are selling the *Finest Watches in the World*; that don't vary—*Gold Chains a quality for quality, Rich Jewelry, Fine Solid Silver and Silver Plated* Table Ware, received every week. Some *special purchases* just received, which we are offering at a *low figure*. Watches, Jewelry and attention paid to *Watch and Jewelry Repairing and Engraving* by the best workmen.

☞ MATSON & LOOMIS.

NOTICE.

The Farmers' & Millers' Bank

OF MILWAUKEE, DURING THE EXistence of Currency regulations as recently established in this city, to-wit, the making of Illinois currency non-redeemable, for all Wisconsin issues of notes except the following named, sell exchange on New York and Boston at one-fourth of one per cent. less than the established current rates:

Bank of Eau Claire,	Mercantile Bank,
" Grant Co.,	Northern Bank,
" Green Bay,	Oakwood "
" Elkhorn,	Sauk City "
" Lancaster,	Shawano "
" Manitowoc,	St. Croix Valley Bank,
" Oconto,	Wis. Pinery Bank,
" Sheboygan,	Wood County Bank,
City Bank of Prescott,	Oconto County Bank,
Frontier Bank,	Winnebago Co. Bank,
German Bank,	Bank of Albany,
Hall Bros. Bank,	Osborn Bank,
La Crosse Bank,	Hecklehorn Bank,
Lake Shore Bank,	Waukesha "
Manitowoc Bank,	H. H. CAMP, Cashier.

Milwaukee, June 23, 1860. jn25d3m&wly

5,000 Self-Sealing Fruit Cans.

A CAN THAT ANY WOMAN OR CHILD can seal or open without damage to the can and will last a life time. Price 1½ cents. Call and examine at GOODRICH & JOHNSON'S.

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HENRY FESS, JR.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST

195 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

TALLOW OIL.

25 BBLS. TALLOW OIL, A TIP-TOP article, for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 195 East Water Street.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail. HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

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CONCENTRATED LYE.—80 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., 195 East Water st.

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WE HAVE ON HAND THE BEST LOT of Paint Brushes ever offered in this market, and for sale at prices to suit the times. HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist. 195 East Water st.

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ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
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LINSEED OIL,
WINDOW GLASS
CLASS WARE,
PAINTS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
AND BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

I ALSO HAVE LEAD AND ZINC ground in Oil, put up in 25, 50 and 100 lb Cans, made of extra strong material, for the better suitable for a Paint. Put up at very low rates of price for 10 to 100 lbs. Cash or Short Paper. 83 East Water street, for GINSENG ROOT at the highest market price.

83 East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN. jel1

15 TONS PUTTY "BLADDERS."
3 TONS RED LEAD, ENG.
1 TON LITHARGE.
20 CASES MONTELLE GUIGE.
2 CASES ENG. BLUE INK.
5 CASES PRUSSIAN BLUE.

5 CASES ULTRAMARINE BLUE,
50 BBLS ASSORTED LAMP BLACK,
75 BBLS ENGLISH WHITING,
50 BBLS WHITE CHALK,
25 BBLS VEN. RED, ENGLISH,
5 BBLS PATENT DRYER.

10 Cases Amer. Vermillion,
5 Bags Eng. Vermillion,
1 Bag Trieste Vermillion,
2 Cases Chinese Vermillion,
25 Cases Chrome Green,
50 Cases Paris Green.

ROSWORTH & SONS,
ej16 Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

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SINGER'S GENUINE

Sewing Machines.

General Depot for the North-West

NO. 17

Newhall House, - - - Milwaukee.

HAS COME! HAS COME! HAS COME! The Good Time and Come! SINGER'S No. 2 Sewing Machine

Hem more be hard for $100
Hem. No. 1 90

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☞ We have tried it to the satisfaction of our own families and find them superior to any in use.—Tribune.

☞ The Family Sewing Machine from Forty to Seventy-five Dollars.

The best Family Machines in use, with 15 PROVISIONS, making the Running Stitch, Hemming, Stitching, Gathering, Filling and Sewing it at the same time. A full set of Standard Machines always on hand. Price from $50 to $125. I. M. Singer & Co. of New York.

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Persons wishing to purchase Machines, can be had at this agency.

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Celebrated Family and Manufacturers

SEWING MACHINES.

THESE MACHINES ARE FIRST CLASS in all respects, and are the well known SHUTTLE, or LOCK STITCH, which for economy, durability and beauty far surpass all other kinds of STITCH.

The proprietors are happy to announce to more than ordinary satisfaction the purchasers of these machines, that they have not been excelled in any other machine in the market, both in regard to speed and ease of operation. They will do the same range of work, from the finest cambric muslin to the heaviest cloth, or hard leather, with the machine running at highest speed, without stopping or changing, from one to the other, and will sew from the finest sewing silk or cotton thread to a No. 30 coarse, doing the same kind of work and dropping the stitches. It is safe to conclude that the machine that will do this BEST is the best for family use.

Family Machines from $50 to 125.

All of these machines, Family, Manufacturers and Tailors, are built upon the same principle, and have the same length of stitch. No Cams or Rubber Caps which cause so much annoyance in other machines. For manufacturing purposes this machine is unequaled, for all kinds of Tailors' Makers, and for any one who wishes a reliable machine, and one that is always ready for any kind of work, and all kinds of sewing well done. Call and see WE DEFY THE WORLD

Manufacturing Machines from $85 to 125.

☞ All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machines in market, or no sale.

☞ Constantly on hand—all kinds of Sewing Machine findings.

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NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.

HEMMERS, $5 EXTRA.

THESE MACHINES SEW FROM TWO Spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and sew in a superior style, finishing one or both edges in a complete manner. Being the only noiseless Lock-stitch Machine, they work entirely free from the hand-needle, as required by other machines. They will do better, faster and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for nothing.

☞ Call at Exhibition and sale, 495 Broadway, N. Y. City. Or, at W. W. Koekenbeck, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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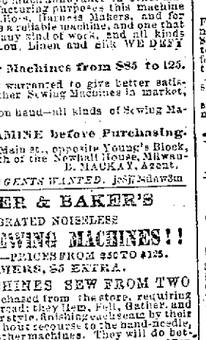

IN STORE AND FOR SALE FROM FACTORY, 50 BBLS. PURE LARD, 50 BBLS. REFINED CANDLES, 50 BBLS. TALLOW, 50 BBLS. STEARINE, 50 BBLS. OLEINE, 50 BBLS. GLYCERINE, 50 BBLS. SOAP STOCK, 50 BBLS. SOAP GREASE, 50 BBLS. SOAP, 50 BBLS. SOAP POWDER, 50 BBLS. SOAP CHIPS, 50 BBLS. SOAP SCRAPS, 50 BBLS. SOAP BARS, 50 BBLS. SOAP CAKES, 50 BBLS. SOAP SHAVINGS, 50 BBLS. SOAP SAWDUST, 50 BBLS. SOAP DUST, 50 BBLS. SOAP FILINGS, 50 BBLS. SOAP TURNINGS, 50 BBLS. SOAP BORINGS

Special Notices.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS,

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D.,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Prices $1. Sent by Mail on enclosing $1 to DR. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 1831, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States. R. B. HUTCHINS,

General Agent for the United States,

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To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

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Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

What a horrible thing, is it not—

That worms should in children be doting!

Can nobody tell mothers what

Is the best way these vermin of quieting?

Yes; hear the glad tidings of truth,

BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE, tasteless as water,

Destroys these assailants of youth

And harms not the child by the slaughter.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 dimes. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. jy16dlm

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never ailing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKER, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.

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PIMPLES AND SKIN DISEASES

ARE THE RESULT OF IMPURE blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and women we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practiced by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions should never dry them up by external applications for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all medicine dealers. jy13'60ldcweowlm

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AMERICA IS FILLED WITH THE fame of this great physician and physiologist, and in his Pectoral Syrup we have the grandest result of his skill and research. No human being need perish of consumption, or any disease of the organs of respiration, who seeks relief in time from this all-powerful pulmonic.

Price $1. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. jy19dlm

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Moffat's Life Pills!

AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Free from all Mineral Poisons!!

IN CASES OF SCROFULA, ULCERS, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing, in a few days, every vestige of those loathsome diseases by their purifying effects on the blood. Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short, most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved. Prepared by

WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D.,

oct15'58d2dwawly New York.

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture

PERFORMS IN EVERY INSTANCE, what was promised when it was introduced. It cures, with the same uniform certainty that morning dispels night, all the varieties of a severe cold or a harrassing cough, and immediately relieves influenza, hoarseness, and tickling of the palate or throat.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists jy19dlm

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unsurpassed in the entire west

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LATE J. J. MCGRATH & CO.,

WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADE

EMPORIUM,

YOUNG'S BLOCK, MAIN ST.

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HAVE OPENED

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21 WISCONSIN STREET,

—ONE OF—

The Largest & Best Selected Stock

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Paper Hangings & Window Shades

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET,

Which they are

Selling at 40 per cent. Less

Than other House in this City.

Please Call and Examine the Goods.

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MILWAUKEE INTELLIGENCE

—AND—

SERVANT'S OFFICE,

NO. 234 EAST WATER STREET,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF WALKER House. The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Milwaukee and vicinity, that he has opened at the above place an office for the purpose of procuring good and efficient male and Female Servants for private families and hotels. Also, Clerks, Barkeepers, Waiters, Mechanics and Laborers, of all descriptions. No servants will be sent out after office hours but they can show good references from their former employers. Families that are desirous to engage a servant will be supplied at the shortest notice by paying, or sending 50 cents into the office, with directions of their respective residences.

PHILIPP HORWITZ,

je21'58d1y No. 234 East Water Street.

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture

PERFORMS IN EVERY INSTANCE, what was promised when it was introduced. It cures, with the same uniform certainty that morning dispels night, all the varieties of a severe cold or a harrassing cough, and immediately relieves influenza, hoarseness, and tickling of the palate or throat.

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DAILY, delivered in City, per annum			$7.60
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do	do	do per week	15
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do	do	six months	2.00
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To clubs of four (to one address) per annum			5.00
do do five	do	do	6.00
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	Publishers Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.		

THE RIVULET.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

This little rill, that from the springs
Of yonder grove its current brings,
Plays on the slope awhile, and then
Goes prattling into groves again,
Or to its wardling waters drew
My little feet, when life was new.
When woods in early green were dressed,
And from the chambers of the west
The warmer breeze, travelling out,
Breathed the new scents of flowers about,
My truant steps from home would stray,
Upon its grassy side to play,
List the crown thrasher's vernal hymn,
And early the violet on its brim,
With blooming cheek and open brow,
As young and gay, sweet rill, as thou.

And when the days of boyhood came,
And I had grown in love with fame,
Duly I sought thy banks, and tried
My first rude numbers by thy side.
Words cannot tell how bright and gay
The scenes of life before me lay.

Then glorious hopes, that now to speak
Would bring the blood into my cheek,
Passed o'er me; and I wooed no sigh,
A name I deemed should never die.

Years change thee not. Upon you hill
The tall old maples, verdant still,
Yet tell, in grandeur of decay,
How swift the years have dashed away.
Since first, a child, and half afraid,
I ventured in the forest shade.
Thou, ever joyous rill, dost smile,
Dost dimple, leap and prattle yet;
And sporting with the sands that pave
The windings of thy silver wave,
And dancing to thy own wild chime,
Thou laughest at the lapse of time.
The same sweet sounds are in my ear
My early childhood loved to hear;
As pure thy limpid waters run;
As bright they sparkle to the sun;
As fresh and thick the bending ranks
Of herbs that line thy osiry banks;
The violet there, in soft May dews,
Comes up, as modest and as blue;
As green amid thy current's stress
Floats the scarce-rooted watercress;
And the brown ground-bird, in thy glen,
Still chirps as merrily as then.

Thou changest not—but I am changed,
Since first thy pleasant banks I ranged;
And the grave stranger, come to see
The play-place of his infancy,
Has scarce a single trace of him
Who sported once upon thy brim.
The visions of my youth are past—
Too bright, too beautiful to last.
I've tried the world—it wears no more
The coloring of romance it wore.
Yet will bud Nature's face to thee,
She promised in my earliest youth,
The radiant beauty shed abroad
On all the glorious works of God,
Shows frankly to my sobered eye,
Each charm it wore in days gone by.

A few brief years shall pass away,'
And I, all trembling, weak, and gray,
Bowed to the earth, which waits to hold
My ashes in the embracing mould,
(If haply the dark will of fate
Indeed go my life so long a date)
May come for the last time to look
Upon my childhood's favorite brook.
Then dimly on my eye a shall gleam
The sparkle of thy dancing stream;
And faintly on my ear shall fall
Thy prattling current's merry call;
Yet shalt unto flow as glad and bright
As when thou met'st my infant sight.

And I shall sleep—and on thy side,
As ages after ages glide,
Children their early sports shall try,
And pass to hoary age and die.
But thou, unchanged from year to year,
Gayly shalt play and glitter here;
Amid young flowers and tender grass
Thy endless journey shalt pass;
And, singing down thy narrow glen,
Shalt mock the fading race of men.

CASTA DIVA.

"Heigh ho?" sighs Mr. Patron, "what a forlorn thing it is to live alone!" and he drew his easy chair close to the fire and seconced himself therein, wrapping his fur-colored dressing gown about him. "I wish I were married! I know a lady—boards in the same house, too—and I believe she'd have me, if I were to ask her. I mean the pretty music teacher. She is young, delicate, and amiable; only there seems to be something melancholy about her, as though she had known sorrow; besides she is a widow. I like her, though, and I believe she likes me. I'll think this over; I have plenty of money, and nobody to spend it upon. Yes, I think I will ask the pretty Madame Victor to marry me."

Rap, tap, tap.

"Come in!—who's there?"

"Please, Sir, it's your clean clothes."

"Clean clothes! and pray who are you, you little chorub, and where do you come from?"

"I am Laurette, sir; and I live with Bridget, who washes your clothes, and she sent me with the basket to-night."

"Yes, I should think she had, you little ducklin; and the basket is bigger than yourself. Come and sit down in this chair by the fire and warm your toes—there now! I want to talk with you. Are you Bridget's child?"

"Oh no, sir," and a look of care passed over here little face.

"No, I thought not. Washerwomen's children don't have such eyes, nor such broad foreheads, nor such soft hair. Well birdie, how came you with Bridget? have you no parents?"

"I don't know, I only dream I have.—Bridget lets me stay with her because I can sing."

"Sing! and what has that to do with it?"

"Oh, sir, I sing my songs in the great houses, and they give me sixpences, and I take them home to Bridget."

"Aha! you pay your board then? Well, then, little Laurette, will you sing for me now?"

"Yes, indeed," and the little one stood up in the middle of the rug, and opening her rosebud mouth, she sings CASTA DIVA.

"Bless my stars, what a voice! I know something of music myself; at least to know that such a voice should be a fortune to one who possesses it. Little one, where did you learn that?"

"Nurse taught me."

"Nurse! who is Nurse?"

"Nurse is dead." The dark eyes fill with tears, and the ruby lips are quivering.

Mr. Patron walks up and down the room. His curiosity is excited as well as his pity.

"Please, sir, shall I have my basket?—Bridget will scold if I stay too long."

"No, little one, I will carry the basket; I'm going home with you."

"It's up five flights of stairs, sir, and there is no light in the passage—"

"All the more reason I should go with you. Now I am ready. Come my little singer, you and I will be better acquainted before long. Don't fall down those stone steps; keep hold my hand; there, we are in Broadway. Now where do you turn, down Prince street, hey? and down Crosby? What! do you live down this alley? Oh, never fear, little CASTA DIVA, I shall tread safely enough while this little hand lead me. Ugh! how many more flights are there?—only two? Well, well, I can climb them if you can. So, this the door?"

"Ooh, and is it you sir, that would be after coming to see a poor woman at this hour? Will you be seated, sir?" said Bridget, wiping a wooden chair with her apron. "Your shirts were not ironed to be suiting ye, maybe?"

"Shirts are all right, Bridget. I came to bring home your little girl, and to ask something about her. She has been singing to me. Will you tell me where she came from?"

"Ye takes a desl o' trouble for a lone bit o' childer, indeed, sir; but her story is not so very long. She lived with a furrin woman, in the room below, named Theresa.—The woman said she was waiting maid in Laurette's family, in Italy, somewhere, and when she was out with the child, then only two years old, for the sake of the air, there came a big row in the city, and the child's father was in the middle of it and got kilt; and when she reached the house, all in a fright, sure it was all on fire, and the mother gone, and never was she able to find her. So she kept the child and comes to America with it; for she heard tell how the streets were all paved with gold; and when she came and found nary gold nor food but for the working, she had to go to washing below stairs; but never a bit did she let this child do for itself, but waited on it and only taught it to sing as its mother did before it, she said; and last year Theresa died. This poor little creature took on for her so bad that I took her myself, only I'll be bringing her up different entirely; I'll tache her to earn her bread at any rate; and so I sends her out to sing to the great folks, and makes her help me carry round the clothes, and that is all, sir."

"It is very good in you, Bridget, to take the little orphan. You have saved her from a sad fate. You will be rewarded, you may depend."

Bridget raised her eyebrows and dropped a coursey, while little "CASTA DIVA," as Mr. Patron then and ever since has called her, hid her face in the bed, and sobbed to hear her own story related. The kind gentleman looked at her tenderly, and then continued:

"I have a plan for this poor child, which will at once relieve you of your charge, and repay you for your goodness of heart. Good night, little one; I'll come to-morrow. Dry your tears, for I will yet make you happy.—Here, Bridget, is some money for you, and be sure you do not send her out to sing again. I have something better for her to do."

Bridget dropped another courtesy and her mouth opened wide, for she was all mystified and bewildered.

An hour later and Mr. Patron is seated in his easy chair before his bright fire, with his dressing gown once more folded around — The only difference is that he smiles instead of sighing as he did before.

"Ah yes," he says, "I see my way clear. I can now, without hesitation, call upon Madame Victor in her room, to interest her about my Casta Diva. I will tell her the story, and engage her to cultivate the voice of my little protege. I will see her to-morrow morning, and perhaps she will accompany me to Bridget's lodging. Not a very romantic walk to invite the lady of my heart to share, but then the circumstances are peculiar.

"Now I think of it, I must engage of my landlady the little bed-room next to mine.—I am determined to adopt that singing cherub for my own. I will change her name to Casta Diva Patron. It sounds musical, and she is music itself. If sweet Madame Victor only sees in her what I do, we shall be an amazing happy family. I declare, I feel like a husband and father already."

And as he goes to bed and dreams of his future boys till he fairly laughs aloud in his sleep

Now it is morning, and if you will put your head out of your door, you can see him going along the hall. He stops at No. 6—knocks gently; but the rich toned piano, touched by a thrilling hand, does not allow so low—like a tap to be heard. This time he knocks louder; the music stops, and the door is opened by a beautiful woman who smilingly invites him to enter. Well, I don't wonder he fell in love with her. They have closed the door. Let you and I go peep in at the key hole, and hear what they say; I'll never tell—will you? Hark! Well, after all, I can't tell you what they said, because I promised I wouldn't; but Mr. Patron has staid in there a great while, and he didn't ask her to play or sing once all the time.

Now the door opens again, and they come out together; he in his over coat and hat, and she in her cloak and velvet bonnet. He looks very much excited, and she looks pale and trembles so she can scarcely speak. She takes his offered arm and goes down stairs and out the street door. I do believe they are going to Bridg-t's.

And so they were.

Good Mr. Patron walks slowly with the sweet lady, for she has every reason to tremble. She believes she is Lauretta's mamma; for she has been telling her friend how her husband was killed by a mob one dreadful day because he was a great politician, and when they burned his house they took her and threw her into prison, where she remained a whole year, and only made her escape when, during a terrible troubles in Italy, the prison doors were unbarred to all.

She had sought frantically for her child, but in vain; and believing that both Lauretta and her nurse were crushed in the same mob that had killed her husband, she came to America to try to earn a livelihood among hospitable strangers by her fine musical education and uncommon voice.

Madame Victor believes that Laurette is her child, because their two stories are so strangely alike. Five years have passed since she left Italy; but she knows her eyes will not deceive her. Her baby features are indelibly engraved upon her heart.

Her kind friend supports her up the five flights of stairs, and then she stops to take breath and nerve herself for either intense happiness or heavy disappointment.

They are about to enter the room when a little voice greets their ear singing, with wonderful power and expression, an Italian melody which the lady herself used to sing in her own sunny land. She stops and grasps the arm of her friend.

"Oh, wait," she whispers "let me try;" and, with a great effort, she continues and completes the unfinished strain in a voice that an angel might not exceed.

He opens the door.

Lauretta stands in the center of the room, alone, pale and agitated; her great eyes dilated with an emotion long repressed. Her mother's voice has reached a spot in her heart which vibrates on her memory like a glimpse of heaven.

Madame Victor sinks upon a chair and gazes long and earnestly upon the little motionless figure, and then she stretches out her arms and whispers "come here."

Lauretta slowly advances; and when she is close to the beautiful lady, she nestles her head upon her bosom and draws a long, deep sigh.

"Tell me your whole, name, sweet one?"

"Lauretta Victor."

The lady presses the little form still closer.

"Darling, I am your mother!"

"I know it!" sighs the child.

"You KNOW it, my angel?"

"Yes, I have seen you in my dreams, and always call you 'mother,' and when you sang just now, it brought it all back.

Good Mr. Patron went to the window and wiped his eyes.

* * * * * * *

Once again we see him sitting in his easy chair before the bright coal fire. By his side sits a beautiful lady, one hand lies in his and the other is tenderly stroking his hair; but her eyes are resting upon a little fairy who sits at the piano, silently dreaming over some of Handel's music, which "papa" has brought home to her.

The lady is his wife.

The fairy is his "CASTA DIVA."

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TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North Briton.

FARTHER POINT, July 23—3 P. M.

The steamer North Briton, bringing Galway dates to the 13th inst., has arrived.

It was rumored that Garibaldi had determined to besiege Messina.

The Neapolitan Government had resolved to offer the Sicilians the Constitution of 1812.

Liverpool, Friday noon—Broker's circular reports the cotton market steady, with a more healthy and regular appearance. Sales of the week 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Provisions dull.

London, Friday noon.—Consols 93 1-8 a 93 1-4

Naples, 7.—It is asserted that the ministry has obtained the King's consent to the removal of Gen. Wunziata—the head of the court Camarilla of former reign.

The official Journal of Sicily publishes the proclamation of the King granting a constitution to Naples, but precedes it by a bleading article, advising him to remember the perjury of his predecessors, who also swore to govern constitutionally.

The Emperor Napoleon gave an audience on Sunday to Count De Vaurene, special embassador from Garibaldi.

Further papers had been laid before the British Parliament respecting Savoy and Nice, and the interior of Switzerland.

The despatch dated June 15th, by Lord John Russell, intimates the unwillingness of Her Majesty's government to take part in a conference.

A Rome despatch of the 7th, states that the Irish volunteers are leaving for Spoleto, where a corps of 10,000 men is to be concentrated before the fortress.

Palermo advices of the 3d state that Garibaldi had held a review of 9000 volunteers, most of whom were very young.

An inspector of police had been murdered near Palermo.

Two French and two English vessels of war are ordered to Beyrout.

London, 11th—Supply of money more liberal, and best bills taken more readily at 4 per cent.

Napoleon is said to have authorized the formation of a National Rifle Association, like that of England, to be under the direction of Jules Gerrard, the famous lion tamer.

Paris, 11th—The commanders of French men-of-war at Syria, are ordered to abstain from all intervention, and confine themselves to the preservation of the French consul, and offer refuge to all Christians who want it.

The French Government had refused to denationalize the two French vessels purchased for Garibaldi.

The Paris Patrie states that the siege of Messina is decided upon, but the great heat, so terrible in July and August, will render operations exceedingly difficult.

The French Chamber of Deputies and Council of State are at variance on the Nay question.

A despatch from the Governor of New Zealand, of April 7th, states that the town and district of Auckland are perfectly secure against any attack that can be made.

The London Times in a leader regards Mr Kingslakes revelation in the House of Commons respecting Napoleon as calculated to weaken the policy of non-intervention lately upheld by England.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, July 22—3 P. M.

Accounts continue to reach this city that our mercantile marine is subject to most annoying perplexities in the waters of Netherland India, so much so indeed, that unless some remedy be proposed by our Government, no American commander will risk his life, and the property of his employer in those seas.

Several cases of mutinous conduct reaching to violent assaults on the ships' officers, have occurred within the past few years, at Batarca, Gouraboya and other Dutch East India ports, and when the authorities were invoked for protection, the answer was that the outrages occurred under the American flag, and were not recognizable by the Dutch authorities.

The cases of the Hussar, Norman, and the more recent one of the Stag Hound, in which the estimable son of Capt. Hussey was brutally murdered, are well known in this city.

The last named case is now before Mr. Hisses, the solicitor of the treaty, and shows a degree of supercilliousness on the part of the Dutch authorities at Peterie, amounting almost to the offence of "participa criminis."

The opinion here is that we should have a new Convention with the Government of the Hague, and that until such Convention is satisfied, the United States should by all means send some of our most prompt naval officers to that station to guard against further injustice.

The Postmaster General is about to issue an important circular to Postmasters, requiring in all cases postage stamps, and not money, to be made in prepayment of postage, and prohibiting the use of the rating stamp in cancelling postage stamps. Any neglect to cancel postage stamps or to post-mark letters plainly, will be regarded as cause for serious censure, if not removal, and all Postmasters are required to report every instance of such neglect at the appointed office.

Instructions are also to be issued in execution of the recent provision of Congress for the return of letters to the writers thereof when they are not taken out of the office by those to whom they are addressed.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, July 22—3 P. M.

The steamship Ariel arrived this evening, with California mails of the 30th of June.

The ship Ocean Pearl, from New York, arrived on the 29th. Not much business doing in San Francisco. Market on the 29th no transactions of importance. The shipment of specie was small.

Wolfe & Co., liquor dealers at Sacramento, had failed, and a jobbing house at San Francisco.

Mazatlan advices report the frigate Lancaster to leave San Juan the 24 for Matamoras, to return in twenty days, and then leave for Acapulco, Panama, &c.

The St. Marys was to leave on the same day for the same destination.

The three American vessels, which were recently seized at Mazatlan, had been given up.

The British troops had evacuated San Pias.

Death of Mr. Gales, of the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, July 22—3 P. M.

Mr. Gales, of the National Intelligencer, died last night in the 75th year of his age. He was during two-thirds of his life, connected with that establishment. He had been very feeble, but continued his usual visits to the office until towards the end of last week, having deservedly been held in the highest esteem by all classes in the community.—His decease occasions the deepest sorrow. Mr. Gales is to be buried Tuesday.

Fire in the Woods in New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23—3 P. M.

For ten days serious fires have been raging in the pine forests of New Jersey, on the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, between Weymouth and Egg Harbor. Many square miles of timber are burnt, with several dwellings.

Heavy Suit against the New York Central Rail Road.

NEW YORK, July 23—3 P. M.

The Tribune says the Attorney General has commenced action against the Central Railroad for the recovery of tolls, remitted by the act of 1850, amounting to $6,000,000.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

New York Matters, &c.

NEW YORK, July 23—9 P. M.

The Jura passed the City of Washington hence for Liverpool, off Queenstown.

Thomas Sueforth, a laborer, residing in Washington street, beat his wife to death yesterday with a cotton hook. He is under arrest and pleads intoxication as the cause.

An affray occurred on Friday at a stone quarry in Weehawken, between two laborers named John Butler and John Warner. Both were seriously injured. Butler has since died. Warner is in custody.

San Domingo advices of July 16 have been received. About three thousand emigrants had arrived from Venezuela.

Gen. Santa Anna with 3,000 troops is on the line between San Domingo and Hayti and ready to declare war against the Haytians on account of Gen. Jellard's trespassing on his dominions. A skirmish took place June 30th. The British consul had gone by request of the Haytians to settle the difficulty arising from the attempt to stop the circulation of paper money and from other causes.

CAPE COD, July 22—7 P. M.

Weather clear, and observation extends 35 miles. Wind, south.

No appearance of the steamship Connaught, now due at Boston from Galway.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 22.

The preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales are nearly completed. There is much excitement among all classes in view of the contemplated event.

Douglas Meeting at La Crosse.

LA CROSSE, July 23—9 P. M.

On Saturday the Democrats had a Douglas ratification meeting. Great enthusiasm prevailed. A torchlight procession a quarter of a mile long; with music and transparencies, attended by hundreds of people, marched through the city to the Speaker's stand. A large number of ladies were out and from many dwellings there was waving of handkerchiefs and hozzas for the Little Giant.—The crowd was addressed by Hon. Wm. Hull, J. N Knapp of New York, Brick Pomeroy of the Union & Democrat, who had that day bet $3,500 that Douglas would carry Illinois but $3,500 that Douglas would carry Illinois but $3,500 that Douglas would carry Illinois and Wisconsin, A. P. Blakeslie, C. K. Lard, and Hon E. Fox Cook. As the Douglas Rangers, 100 strong, were maneuvering on the prairie before the meeting, passengers coming in on the boat thought the prairie was on fire and the city was in danger. It was the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in this city.

The Chicago Zouaves.

BOSTON, July 23—9 P. M.

The Chicago Zouaves are creating a great sensation here. An immense crowd was attracted to the Common to-day to witness their drill, which strongly impressed military men, and created quite a furore among the thousands of spectators.

The Zouaves visit Charleston this P. M., as the guests of the military of that city, and are expected to visit Salem to-morrow. The time of their departure South is not definitely fixed.

Saengerbund Festival at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 23—9 P. M.

The annual festival of the North American Saengerbund commenced here to-day. Musical societies have already arrived from New York, Philadelphia, Syracuse and other Eastern and Western cities. Some 25 societies are expected to be in attendance. The visitors to-day were received at the depot by Buffalo societies and escorted with bands of music through the gaily decorated streets to the place of meeting.

Hot Weather at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 23—9 P. M.

The weather the past week was unprecedentedly warm, the thermometer ranging from 100 to 106° in the shade. Between 10 and 4 o'clock Saturday the mercury rose to 107°, the highest point reached in memory of the oldest inhabitants. Upwards of forty deaths from heat reported by coroner since Friday.

Policeman Murdered.

BOSTON, July 23—9 P. M.

Perkins H. Dow, a police officer in Lynn, was beaten to death last night while endeavoring to quell a fight among some Irish.

WASHINGTON, July 23—9 P. M.

By advices from Vera Cruz to the 7th, it appears that the State of Chiapas, in Mexico, has been invaded by a party of filibusters from Guatamala. They burned several pacienda, and returned home with a large amount of booty.

The new Spanish Minister had succeeded in inducing a number of influential persons to petition President Juarez to entertain proposals for peace or at least an armistice between the contending parties.

PORTLAND, July 22—9 P. M.

No communication with Montreal this evening.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 22—9 P. M.

The telegraph line is now completed to this point, and an office opened for business.

MACON, Ga., July 22.

The first bale of new cotton was received here to-day from Houston Co. The class is fair.

A PERMANENT FASHION.—Some time ago we predicted that American ladies would never consent to abandon the use of the hoop skirt, so essential to comfort, elegance and health. Its style may vary, its circumference may expand or contract, but the article itself will remain a fixed part of a lady's wardrobe. A single house in this city, the Messrs. Thomson of 336 Broadway, now manufacture about five thousand skirts daily, and the demand for their various styles is continually increasing. Their latest improvement is in the use of "Corrugated Springs," whose muscle-like contraction and expansion make the structure so supple, light, elastic, graceful, and durable, as to leave nothing to be desired either in beauty or in usefulness.—*N. Y. Independent.*

A MECHANIC in Islington, England, has recently made a burning glass, three feet in diameter, by which steel, flint and even platina has been melted by concentrating the rays of the sun upon them. Owing to its great size, it has attracted the notice of several societies devoted to science and art.

Wants.

WANTED.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY TO TAKE charge of a house of 3 or 10 persons. Enquire at this office. jy24 3t dw1t

AGENTS WANTED.

LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED IN every Town in Illinois, and all the other western and Northwestern States, for the sale of three articles manufactured by the AMERICAN POTTERY, of Peoria, Ill. They consist of Druggists' and C O Pipe and Toilet ware, plain and ornamental, also, all varieties of Rockingham ware.

The Company have also commenced the manufacture of embossed Republican Club Ice Pitchers, Dining Pitchers, Bar Pitchers, Presentation Pitchers, ornamented with Portraits of Lincoln and Hamlin, and the events in the early life of the distinguished Republican Presidential nominee. Also, complete sets of embossed Lincoln Toilet Glassware, &c.

The Company will also bring out embossed Squatter Sovereignty ware, with devices of border life, &c., should the result of the deliberations of the approaching Baltimore Convention warrant its production.

Orders for the Republican ware may be forwarded to the undersigned, at the Tremont House. Retail price of the embossed per pair will range from $5 to $15, according to size and style of finish.

The staple wares of the Company will be put into market at prices that will defy all competition with Imported ware of like grades.

Clark's Enamelled Building Material is manufactured by the Company, and will be coupled with the sale of their crockery if desired.

Those agencies afford inducements to men of the right stamp scarcely if ever offered to the people of the West. Applications should be made without delay to the undersigned at the Tremont House, Chicago. THOS. W. JOHNSON,

Commercial Director of the American Pottery Co. my29 2653m

Transportation.

Northern Transportation Com'py, 1860. 1860.

Will, during the present Season, run their well-known and popular Line of

FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,

Regularly between

OGDENSBURGH, CAPE VINCENT & OSWEGO AND THE UPPER LAKES,

Forming a Tri-Weekly Line to and from

Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports,

Connecting with the

RAIL ROADS BETWEEN OGDENSBURGH and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows' Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points. At

Cape Vincent with the Watertown & Rome Railroad

And at

Oswego with the New Oswego Line

Of fifty first class Canal Boats on the Enlarged Canal between

OSWEGO, TROY, ALBANY & NEW YORK.

Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.

J. MYERS, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.
Z. S. SPAULDING, No. 3 Quenties Slip.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 95 Statest., Boston.
A. CUSHING & Co., Troy.
C. L. THOMPSON, Treasurer, Ogdensburgh.
GEORGE PARKER,
GEORGE L. EDDY, Oswego.
CHAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego.
W. T. WALKER, Toledo.
E. H. WALKER, Milwaukee.
McHENRY & BARKER, Racine.
MATHER & Co., Chicago.
PIKE & MICHAEL, St. Louis.
mar6 1393d1t O. J. HALE, Agent, Mil.

Three boats a week of this Line will leave Milwaukee on the 15th, and are provided with superior accommodations for passengers. Rates of fare always lower than by any other route.

For freight and passage, apply to

O. J. HALE, Agent,
Foot of West Water St., Milwaukee

GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH!

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

Via DETROIT & MILWAUKEE R. R.

GOODS ORDERED BY THE "GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH," will be sent through at the

LOWEST RAILROAD RATES viz.

New York to Milwaukee	1 29	90	54	47
Boston do	1 39	93	57	52

All claims for losses, damages or overcharge, will be promptly settled, and in no case will patrons of this line be sent to Railroads for redress.

Orders goods marked

'GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH,'

ap15 3t dtf WM. H. PERRY, Sup't, Buffalo.

POWDER AND SHOT.

A. H. GARDNER & CO.,

NO. 17 WISCONSIN STREET,

Wholesale dealers in all kinds of

SPORTING AND BLASTING POWDER,

SHOT, LEAD, PERCUSSION CAPS, AND

BUFFALO ROBES.

The highest price in cash paid for Shipping Furs.

AGENTS FOR WISCONSIN SHOT CO

Powder sent in Fire Proof Magazines,—delivered at our store, to vessel, or shipped free of expense. A. H. GARDNER. [mar16 6m dtf] H. S. ROBBS

GARDEN TOOLS.

LADIES' HOES, GARDEN TROWELS, Shovels, Spades, Cast Steel Rakes, Pruning Knives, Wheel Barrows, Budding Knives, &c., for sale by JOHN NAZRO & CO

BASKETS, BASKETS, BASKETS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF TRAVELING, School, and Rectinule Baskets, also, Clothes and Market Baskets, for sale at BLAIR & PERSONS. my1

COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

MONDAY P. M., July 23d, 1860.

Our money market remains steady. Eastern Exchange 1. c. on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, buying at 1 @ cent premium, and selling by the banks at 1/4 prem. The money market is well supplied, and the offerings for discount moderate.

EXCHANGE AT CHICAGO.—The *Press & Tribune* of this morning says:

Exchange is closer to-day but there is no change in rates. Since the decline to 1 per cent. large orders have come in from St. Louis and other surrounding cities. Currency is sent here by express with orders to remit exchange to New York for proceeds. We hear no intimations of an immediate return to old rates. The heavy shipments of produce gives employment to the currency, and generally the money market, as a whole, is working comfortably.

Gold 1/4 with few sales. Discounts on thirty days Eastern bills are made at 10 per cent. The bankers have an abundance of means for all the produce paper that offers.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—We have the following stock quotations by telegraph from New York to-day:

First Board—C & R I 74@¾, G B & Q 75¾, C & T 82@¾, G & C 68¾, I Cen rip 71¾, M S & N I 10¾, M S guld 30¾, M & M 71, Pan 124, M C 85, Harlem 15, do pref'd 42½, Hudson 53¾, Erie 21¾, P M Co 84, N Y C 82, L S 85 @ 89, Ta 6s 91¾, N O 91, Mo 6s 82, Ohio 82¾, Erie bds 75 @ 75¾, Log Cons 15@.

Second Board—Stocks active and higher. C & R I 75 @ 75¾, C B & Q 79, B 10, G & C 69¾, I C scrip 73, Har 16, do preferred 48, Pana 125, M 30, M S 15, do guld 30, M C 82½, Erie 22¾, N Y C 82¾, P 99, Pac Mail 58, U S 6s of '74 103½; N C 6s 95, C & R I 74 bds 80; I C bonds 94½.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.—The statement of the New York Banks for the week ending Saturday shows the following changes:

Increase in loans	$1,604,325
Decrease in specie	307,168
Decrease in circulation	141,965
Increase in deposits	1,511,214

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY P. M., July 23d, 1860.

The principal receipts and shipments to-day are embraced in the following statement:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

By Rail.		*By Lake.*	
Flour, bbls	393	Malt, bush	14
Sugar, bbls	50	Sugar, bbls	106
Highwines, bbls	40	Tobacco, do	29
Apples, bbls	11	Coffee, sks	38
Wool, lbs	29,170	Leather, rolls	27
Rags, lbs	856	Fish, cases	5,000
Butter, lbs	520	Salt, bbls	5,000
Sundries, lbs	41,765	Lumber, ft	315,000
Hides, No	113	Lath, ft	15,000
Eggs, bbls	3	Pickets	6,000
Wheat, bus	2,380	Bark, cds	70
Corn, bus	1,500		

EXPORTS BY LAKE.

Flour, (bbls	381	Wheat, bus	1500
Wool, bales	32	Oats, bus	7 0
Rags, do	18	Rye, bus	1400

In New York to-day, Milwaukee Club sold at $1,23 @1,26, and Chicago Spring at $1,21@1,22—a decline of 2@3c. Flour was also lower, common to good Extra Western bringing $5,15@5,40.

In our market there was not enough done to establish quotations. During the forenoon $1 was the best price offered for No. 1 spring in store; but holders not conceding to so much of a decline, a couple of thousand bus were sold on 'Change at $1,02 delivered. The light receipts keep up the price of Extra Club, the mills needing it to supply their local customers. Mailing samples on this account brought $1,12@1,14. Nothing doing in flour, and there was little or none offered. Coarse grains quiet. Oats are held firmly at 32c delivered. The best price paid for shelled corn was 44c delivered. Hides have a declining tendency, owing to the unsettled state of the New York and Liverpool markets. Our dealers quote all qualities 1c lower to-day. Other articles are generally without change.

FREIGHT ENGAGEMENTS AT NEW YORK on Friday included: To Liverpool—700 bbls cheese (per steamer) and 270 tons butter at 50s; 24,000 bus wheat, in bags, at 5d; 6,000 bus corn, in bags, at 7 1/4; 600 bbls flour at 2s. To London—5,000 bbls flour at 2s9d. To Gloucester—17,000 bus wheat at 10d.

RECEIPTS FOR FLOUR AND GRAIN AT ST. LOUIS for the week ending July 13th, and for the year thus far, compared with 1859, are contained in the following statements from the Merchants' Exchange Reporter:

BY RIVER.

	Past week.	To date.	Same 1859.
Wheat, bus	91,524	1,007,844	1,218,693
Corn	11,115	2,102,995	1,142,805
Barley	429	39,066	54,068
Oats	40,262	561,117	477,241
Rye	2,124	16,451	26,500
Flour, bbls	1,994	107,195	99,228

BY RAILROAD.

Wheat, bus	2,564	91,577	142,969
Corn	9,010	240,905	79,362
Barley	78	1,750	16,720
Oats	111	5,815	2,782
Rye	296	1,769	
Flour, bbls	1,763	61,750	65,515

CHICAGO MARKET, JULY 21st.—Receipts of flour and grain, at Chicago, Saturday, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	352
Wheat, bus	20,117
Corn, bus	17,015
Oats, bus	65
Barley, bus	1,955
Rye, bus	600

In reference to the market the *Press & Tribune* says:

Under unusually light receipts of corn to-day, the market opened buoyant, with an active speculative and fair shipping inquiry—No. 1 corn advancing to 44¾c in store. But as soon as the New York dispatches were received the market became quiet, and the advance was entirely lost. About 135,000 bushels were sold at 43c for River Mixed afloat; 44@44¾c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 42¾c for Rejected Canal afloat; 43¾@43½ for No. 1 in store; 42@43½c for No. 2, and 40¾@41 for Rejected—the market closing quiet at the inside quotations, without any inquiry either by speculators or shippers. In the Wheat market, the effect of the large crop now being harvested, was felt with unusual severity. At the opening a few sales were made at a shade below yesterday's prices, but before the close a decline of 5@11c was experienced on both Winter and Spring grades; and even at that decline there were but few buyers. Almost every single transaction showed a depreciation in the market, and at the close there were more sellers than buyers at the latest quotations. The transactions, as will be seen by referring to the market report, were unusually light at the following range of prices:—No. 1 Red $1,02@1,03; No. 2 Red $1,04@1,04½; rejected Red 85c; No. 1 Spring at 95c@$1; No. 2 spring 86c@$1; Rejected Spring 80c. The Flour market was quiet and inactive, Oats were in good demand and steady at 29@30½c in store. Rye was dull at 50c. Barley dull. Hay active. Highwines less active and unchanged. Whitefish have declined about 25c; but Trout is firm. Hides dull.

There were more vessels offering to-day, and 5 lights were easier. Two propellers and four sail vessels were engaged, at 6c for corn to Buffalo, and one at 6c for wheat.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.—The *Democrat* of Friday reports the market:

FLOUR—There was more buslness to-day, with sales of 500 bags city superfine, in lots at $2,85@2,90; 300 bags family at $3,15; 1,000 bbls city superfine, in two equal lots at 5,25; 200 bbls do simple extra at $6; 100 bbls country low grade at 4,25; and 40 bbls country superfine at $5.

WHEAT—Market dull and declining. Sale 81 bags spring at $4, which is about the top of the market; 184 bags do private; 188 bags extra choice club at 1,12; 150 bags prime dirty fall at 1,09; about 2,500 bags prime and strictly prime fall at 1,14, 1,16@1,16; 196 bags choice red at 1,20, and 192 bags extra choice white at 1,25 @ bus.

CORN—Market heavy and low, but very little lower than yesterday. Sales include 221 bags damaged at 30c; 550 mixed, 300 bags, at 42c; 1,000 bags, at 42½; mixed at 44, 45@46c; 500 bags yellow, in poor order at 46c; 2,000 bags prime and choice yellow at 47@48c, mostly delivered; 2,000 mixed white at 45@50c, and 620 bags choice white at 50@55c, in new gunnies.

OATS—Dull and declining. Prime old in fine shipping order will not command over 30c, for new in bags 3 26 is the best price offered by shippers. Sales to-day were confined to 600 and 700 bags prime choice to feeders, &c., at 28@29½c in new gunnies.

BARLEY—Dull and lower. Sale 288 bags prime spring at 50c, in bags.

RYE—Market dull; 275 bags sold at 60c, including bags.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 20.—Business continues very dull, languid and inactive in all its various departments. The commercial men, the leading articles, with but few exceptions, are confined to the local trade; and as regards changes we have but few to notice. In flour there has been but little done, buyers not feeling disposed to take more than sheir can possibly help, while holders appear anxious to sell. The grain market presents no new feature, and, with the exception of corn and oats, the sales have been trifling. Groceries continue in fair demand, while prices are steady and unchanged.

Navigation is now entirely suspended, and has been for some three or four days past. The weather continues pleasant.—*Gazette.*

ALBANY GRAIN MARKET.—The Albany *Journal* of Friday evening says:

There is a moderate milling and shipping inquiry for Wheat, with sales of 2,000 bus white Michigan, in part at $1,43, and the remainder on p. t. Corn market rules in favor of the buyer, with sales of 10,000 bushels Western Mixed at 60¾@61 for car lots, and 60c for lots afloat. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Daily Review of Milwaukee Market.

MONDAY, July 23d—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 393 bbls. Market dull and unsettled. No sales except at retail.

WHEAT—Heavy and lower. Sales 2,100 bus No. 1 spring at $1,02 delivered; 190 bus club at $1,12@; 72 bus do at $1,13; 50 bus Extra at $1,14. Receipts 2,380 bus.

OATS—Held at 29c for delivery in bags.

CORN—Receipts 1,500 bus. Sales 200 bus shelled at 44c delivered; 38 sks at same price; and 30 sks at 45c.

BARLEY—Worth about 55@60c.

RYE—Now 50@55c; old 60c.

HIDES—1c lower. The quotations are: green 5@5½; green salted 5½@6½c; dry do 10@12c; dry flint 12@13. Sales include 27 green salted at 7c; 37 dry do at 12c; 30 dry calf at 13c.

WOOL—Receipts 29,168 lbs. No sales made public.

SPIRITS—Highwines 20c; whiskey 16@17c.

BUTTER—Firkin 8½@9c; roll 9@10c.

EGGS—Bringing 12½c by the barrel.

POTATOES—New 85@40c; old 15@25c.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—July 23d.

BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—47 bbls flour, 601 bushels wheat, 107 bus corn, 1,345 lbs sundries, 305 lbs rags, 400 lbs butter, 8086 lbs wool, 1 bbl tallow, 15 bus potatoes.

BY MIL. & MINN. R. R.—298 bbls flour, 1,575 bus wheat, 442 bus corn, 14,302 lbs sundries, 2 bbls eggs, 51 hides, 9,072 lbs wool.

BY MIL. WAT. & B. V. R. R.—120 lbs butter, 830 lbs sundries, 1 bbl eggs.

BY MIL. & HORICON R. R.—45 bbls flour, 72 bus wheat, 1,555 lbs sundries, 62 hides, 10,025 lbs wool.

BY MIL. & CHICAGO R. R.—999 bus corn; 1,100 lbs wool, 30 bbls sugar, 40 do highwines, 11 do apples, 16 fanning mills, 2 reapers, 53,093 lbs wool.

From the New York Express of July 18.

The Hide and Leather Panic.

There was a time, when there was "nothing like leather," but that, we fear, was a long time ago, before "operations for a rise," traders on trust, and speculators of every grade were born into the world. "Leather now, in London, is no better than anything else.—At last dates, indeed, it was a good deal "worse" in a mercantile sense, than almost any other article of merchandize in the market, for such a "smash up" among the leading dealers—as we showed the other day—was never known before, not even in the dismal days of the last panic. The Shipping and Commercial List of this city publishes the following letter from a prominent New York dealer, now in London, giving a graphic description of the grand catastrophe:

LONDON, July 3, 1860.

DEAR SIR: To-day we have stirring news here. Never in the history of the Leather trade has anything occurred like it. Yesterday, three failures in the trade were announced, and as long ago as last week, a tanner in Kentucky gave up for a large amount; but last evening it was announced that Stronfield, Laurence & Merrimer had gone under, and this morning six or eight more of the largest factors and tanners have virtually failed, no one appears to know the extent of the damage. We went to Leaden Hall market this morning, where we found plenty of Leather, but no buyers. The trade were as stunned in large numbers, but stood and gazed, panic-stricken, as did our people in Wall street in 1857. You will see the reason for all this trouble. The answer is this: The factors (or many of them) have been doing just the kind of business that our trade did previous to the revulsion of '57—taking time bills, and buying them discount for cash, discounting them, &c.—finally taking mortgages on the tanneries—and now the machine has broken down just as it did with us—and as S., L. & M. were the head and front of the offending, they have gone down first, and will carry with them all those at present upon them, and this number is very large. What will be the effect of this smash upon the trade here and in America? To reduce the price of Hides—so all agree—orders will go out by this steamer to sell what Dry Hides we have on hand on English account in our market. If so, prices will go down—others say that Leather will hold up, and Hides go down. A gentleman supposed well informed, thinks there will be one hundred failures indeed, I think it will be more, and mean the present system of tanning has broken down, and when revived will undergo a change, as with us.

Dry hides have fallen, in New York, 4@5c ₱ lb on best descriptions, and proportionately on other descriptions in the last ten days.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Market dull, heavy and easier for pretty much all kinds; the demand for export and home consumption continues light and holders rather anxious to realize. Fresh ground extra state is quite scarce and moderate export inquiry; prices have not materially changed. Sales 10,000 bbls at 5@5,10 for superfine; 5,25@5,35 for extra state; 5,00@5,10 for superfine western; 5,15@5,40 for common to medium extra western; 5,10@5,60 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; market closing dull, with a strong downward tendency Canadian flour quiet and steady. Sales 400 bbls at $5,05 for super; 5,20@5,40 for common to choice. Rye flour quiet and steady, with small sales at 3,90@4,20 for common to choice super.

WHEAT—Very heavy and decidedly lower, under a strong pressure to realize, and shippers, in view of the scarcity of freight room and the high rates of freights, are not very desirous to purchase at even a reduction of 1@3c. Sales 91,000 bus Milwaukee club at 1,25 @1,26; some bus Chicago Spring at 1,21; 10,000 bus Kenosha Spring at 1,22; 8,000 bus winter red western at 1,30; 1,000 bus white western at 1,37@1,38; 1000 bus red state at 1,40; 1000 bus new red southern on private terms.

RYE—Quiet. Sales 1500 bus at 82½c.

CORN—Good speculative and export demand. Sales 93,000 bus at 51c for sound mix'd western; 61½@62 for very choice do; 62@63½c for western yellow.

OATS—In moderate request at 38@40½c for western and Canadian; 40@41c for State.

BARLEY—Rather easier. Sales 120 bbls at 21½@22, closing with no buyers at over the inside price.

PORK—Good demand and the market is without stock for choice. Sales 800 bbls at 18,62½@18,75 for prime mess; 19,87½ for old mess; 21 for new prime; 12,00@14,00 for old prime; 14,00 for mess.

BEEF—Fair demand and country firmer. Sales 2000 bbls at 4@4,25 for c n line; 4,50@5,00 for c mess; 10,50 for repacked mess; 11@12 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal.

BEEF HAMS—Very quiet, with small sales at 8@11,00 for state; 10@10,12 for western.

CUT MEATS—Very quiet, with small sales at 8¼@ 8¾ for hams; 10½@11 for hams.

LARD—Scarcely so firm. Sales 200 bbls at 11@ 13½c.

BUTTER—Selling slowly at 13@15 for Ohio; 16@19 for state.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady at 7@10½c for inferior to prime.

BUFFALO MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

BUFFALO, July 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market is steady.—Sales 3000 bbls at 5,87½@5,93¾ for extra Wisconsin; 6,50 for double extra; and 5,00 for trade.

WHEAT—Dull. Sales 24,000 bus at 1,10 for new red Ind and Ohio; 1,14 for new red Ill.

CORN—Dull; sales 13,000 bus Toledo at 50c.

OATS—Steady; sales 4,000 bus at 28¾c.

RYE—Lower; sales 2,000 bus at 55c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 4½ on flour, 11½c on wheat, 10½c on corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—3,000 bbls flour, 85,000 bus wheat, 111,000 bus corn.

OSWEGO MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

OSWEGO, July 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

WHEAT—In moderate demand—principally for shipments. Sales Saturday night 20,000 bus white Ind at 1,33, and 8000 bus do at 1,31; this morning, 20,000 bus Indiana at 1,31, and 20,000 bus new red Indiana at 1,22 all out; market closing with less inquiry.

CORN—Quiet. Sales Saturday night of 250 bus Ind. at 62½.

OATS—Quiet.

BARLEY—Quiet.

RYE—Quiet. Sale small lot Canadian at 65c.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,000 bbls flour, 52,350 bus wheat, 29,500 bus corn.

FOREIGN MARKETS

[Per steamer North Briton.]

LIVERPOOL, July 13th, noon.—Breadstuffs generally steady but quiet. Corn has an advancing tendency.

PROVISIONS—Generally dull. Produce market without change of moment.

LONDON, July 13th, noon.—Consols 93 1/4@93¾. Sugar firm. Tea in better demand and prices weak.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, July 23d, 1860.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, 18 pass, 2 tons 4 pkgs mdze, 58 bbls 7 hides, 2 ch tea 2 sacks coffee, 17 bbls tobacco, baggage and mails

Steamship Milwaukee, Richards, Grand Haven, 12 tons mdze, 48 bbls sugar, 56 sks coffee, 82 bbls tobacco, 22 rolls leather, 25 bxs fish, 60 pkgs sund, pass, bag gage and mails

Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Chicago, passengers and Propeller Galena, steele, Chicago

Propeller Evergreen City, Chamberlain, Chicago

Propeller Granite State, Davis, Chicago

Propeller Asme, Hathaway, Chicago

Propeller Lyman, Dickson, Chicago

Propeller Queen of the Lakes, Briggs, Chicago

Propeller Wabash Valley, Douglas, Green Bay

Propeller Sun, Isaacs, Collingwood, 90 bales hats, 6 pkgs fish

Schooner Evelyn, Wright, Manitowoc

Schooner Jo Vilas, Albrecht, Depere, 103m ft lumber, 9m lath

Schooner W. W. Brigham, Caswell, Grand River, 75m ft lumber

Schooner Josephine Lawrence, Olsen, Muskegon, 50 m ft lumber, 90m lath, 6m pickets

Schooner Lewis Eadington, Porter, Manistee, 110m ft lumber

Schooner Republic, Lewis, Buffalo

Schooner Henry Norton, Carbery, Grand River, 75m ft lumber

Schooner Wollin, Warring, Holland, 40 cds bark

Schooner W. H. De Witt, Taberner, Oswego, 3,000 bus salt

Schooner Liberty, Cusic, Holland, 45 cds bark

CLEARED.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, pass, baggage and mails

Steamship Milwaukee, Richards, Grand Haven, do

Steamer Huron, Pasco, Two Rivers.

Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Chicago

Propeller Sun, Isaacs, Chicago

Propeller Wabash Valley, Douglas, Chicago

Propeller Queen of the Lakes, Briggs, Buffalo

Propeller Globe, Hyde, Buffalo

Propeller Plymouth Dickson, Buffalo

Propeller Evergreen City, Chamberlain, Collingwood, 750 bus oats, 750 bbls flour, 70 bales wool, 8 pkgs h h goods

Propeller Iowa, Jones, Buffalo, 1,100 bus wheat, 42 bbls flour, 28 bus grass seed

Propeller Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh, 700 bus wheat, 500 bbls flour

Propeller Asme, Hathaway, Buffalo, 36 bales wool, 15 do rags, 8 do robes, 41 bbls mder's paint, 340 bus rye

Schooner Evelyn, Wright Manitowoc

Schooner Napoleon, Nelson, Green Bay

Schooner Joshua Eaton, Dickson, Chicago

Schooner Henry Norton, Carbery, Grand River.

Schooner Jupiter, Morrison, St. Joseph, 80 bbls fine

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